The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,008.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	„ 72 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship DACCA, 1,659 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 1st Aug., at noon.

	Aug.		August.
Leave BOMBAY	1	Leave Madras	14
„ Carwar	3	„ Coconada	16
„ Narrakel	5	„ Vizagapatam	17
„ Allepey	6	„ Bimlipatam	17
„ Tuticorin	7	„ Gopaulpore	18
„ Colombo	8	„ False Point	19
„ Galle	9	Arrive CALCUTTA	20
„ Negapatam	12		

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to the end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship INDIA, 1,010 tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 5th August, 1871, at noon.

	Aug.		Aug.
Leaves BOMBAY	5	Leave BUSSORAH	25
„ Kurrachee	9	„ Fao	25
„ Guadur	10	„ Bushire	26
„ Muscat	12	„ Linga	31
			Sep.
„ Bunder Abbas	14	„ Bunder Abbas	1
„ Linga	16	„ Muscat	3
„ Bushire	18	„ Guadur	5
„ Fao	20	„ Kurrachee	9
Arrive BUSSORAH	21	Arrive BOMBAY	12

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 29th July 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay,

INDIA, on TUESDAY, 1st AUGUST, 1871.
ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 2nd July 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship WHITEADDER, from London, are requested to send DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by Bills of Lading, to us FOR INSPECTION and COUNTERSIGNATURE without delay, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunder.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st July 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. SNIPE, J. A. Brown, Commander, from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their respective GOODS without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

BILLS of LADING for ENDORSEMENT to be sent to the Office of

HAJEE ZANAL ABADEEN SHIRAZEE, Owner,
Bake House Lane, Fort.

23rd July 1871.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 annas 6 pies per yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jack
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

THE MAIL ROUTE via BRINDISI TO ENGLAND and the CONTINENT of EUROPE, in connection at Brindisi with the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

Sea Passage between Brindisi and Alexandria, 75 hours, contract time.

Fares :—Brindisi to London, First Class.........£13 5s. 6d.
„ „ Second Class......£ 9 12s. 1d.

On arrival of the Weekly Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway, en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Verona, the Brenner Pass, Munich, Aschaffenburg, Mayence, Cologne, Brussels, Ostend, or Calais and Dover.

The Great East India Hotel at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The South Italian Railway Company's Agents in London—LEBEAU & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E.C.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement, at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 25th July, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. DECCAN, (3,128 tons, and 600 H.P.) Captain D. Rennoldson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 a.m. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p.m., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI ....First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. „ „ 650 „ „ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free ; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE s.s. EMEU (1,538 tons, and 300 H.P.) will be despatched to CHINA on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, calling at Penang and Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. Company.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, Marine Street.

AUCTION SALE OF RARE WINES.

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., precisely.

The undersignd have received instructions to realize by Auction Sale on the above date, the remainder of a very choice consignment of Wines. The brands are ample guarantee of their quality, and Messes, Clubs and Connoisseurs are respectfully invited to embrace this opportunity of securing Wines not always to be had in the East.

The Sparkling Wines are from Messrs. Stein Brothers of Geisenheim and Dusseldorf, and the Sherry is from Messrs. Smith, Burn and Co., of London. This very valuable consignment consists of

15 Cases 1 dozen each quarts Sparkling Hock
20 ditto 1 ditto ditto ditto Moselle
8 ditto 1 ditto ditto ditto Burgundy
10 ditto 3 ditto ditto Sherry Mere Goutte pale amber, neat and generous.

N.B.—For the convenience of parties who may not be able to attend the sale, orders to purchase will be received and registered in the order of their receipt which will bear priority of right accordingly.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 25th July 1871.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-rate English Mahogany Grand Square Pianoforte, by Collard and Collard, a first-class English-built four-seated Open-carriage by Dolbear, a ditto ditto double-seated Brougham by Lewis of Salisbury, a pair of handsome Fast-trotting Bay Arab Carriage Horses, a powerful Bay Arab Brougham ditto, Sets of best English plated mounted Single and Double Harness, Plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, Piano Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of A. L. Estill, Esq., proceeding to England, the same comprises, richly engraved Glassware, handsome Dinner and Breakfast and Dessert Services, best Platedware, such as a set of Dish Covers containing 4 Hotwater Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg and Pickle Frames, Ice Pitcher, Bread Basket, Table, Piano and Chamber Candlesticks, best Cutlery, &c. ; richly carved seasoned Blackwood furniture, such as a set of Dining Table in 2 pieces for 14 persons, Sideboard, Dumb Waiter, Chiffonier, Dining Room Chairs, richly open carved Circular, Pier, Card and Oblong Tables, Easy Rocking and Drawing Room Chairs, a handsome centre Ottoman, consists of 2 Sofas and 2 Easy Chairs, Ornament Stands, Lady's handsome writing and work Tables, handsome Brussels Carpet, Tucker's Plated 3 light and Bronze single light Hanging Argand Lamps, first-rate Chromolithographs and Water Colour paintings in Gilt Frames, handsome Iron painted four-post Bedstead, Reclining Sofas, handsomely carved Dressing and Washing Tables, Clothes and Gown Presses, Wardrobe, Chest of Drawers, Dispense articles, Cooking Utensils, &c.

At 2 p.m.

A first-class English-built Open-carriage by Dolbear, with a pair of handsome fast-trotting Bay Arab Carriage Horses, and a set of plated mounted double Harness

A ditto ditto Circular Glass fronted light double-seated Brougham, by Lewis, with a powerful Bay Arab Horse, and a set of plated mounted Harness, Hunting Saddles, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Jewellery, and other Miscellaneous Articles, by order of Government.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have been honoured with instructions from the Government of Bombay, to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., the undermentioned Jewellery, &c.

1 Emerald Ring
1 Cashmere White Scarf
11 Turbans of different colours
1 Inlaid Ivory Miniature Cabinet
1 Box of Yellow Cornelian
1 Agate Inkstand
1 ditto Watchstand
1 ditto Cardstand
1 ditto Temple
1 Pair of Agate Knife Handles
1 ditto ditto Punjas
1 ditto ditto Spoons
5 Sets of Agate Cups and Saucers.
1 Agate Saucer

AUCTION SALE of valuable and richly open-carved Blackwood Household Furniture, best Plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-rate self-acting Organ, a Mahogany Grand Square Piano, by C. H. Schroder and Sons, a first-rate Regulator correct-going one year Marble Clock by Hearson, Coulson and Co., a large collection of Orchids, Ferns, Caladians, and other choice Plants, &c., &c., at Cumballa Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, &c., the property of a gentleman changing his residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

An excellent Pianoforte in perfect good order.

Bombay, 25th July 1871. BENNETT & Co.

ALUMINIUM WATCHES.

£1 1s. ; £1 10s. ; £1 15s.

SAME as supplied by us to H. R. H. The PRINCE OF WALES and EARL MAYO, Viceroy of India. Illustrated Catalogue of these marvellous Timekeepers, specially adapted for use in India, forwarded post free per next Mail.

MILLIKIN & LAWLEY,
168 STRAND (ADJOINING STRAND THEATRE),
LONDON.

CRICKET KIT.

FRESH SUPPLIES,
Just landed, from
LILLYWHITE, BARTLETT, PAGE, CLAPSHAW, JEFFERIES, and MALINGS, comprising,

BATS,
Single, Double, Treble, All-Cane-Handled ;
Single, Double, Treble Whalebone Handled ;
Plain and Best Polished Practice ; Presentation :

BALLS,
Double and Treble Seamed :
BOOTS, GLOVES, LEG-GUARDS, STUMPS, and all Sundries.

Details on application to

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS, for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

DOOR AND WINDOW HEADS.

AN UNRIVALLED SUCCESS.

CHEAP, ELEGANT, EVERLASTING.

The attention of ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS is called to these BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, which, being of IRON, are superseding the use of Wood and Stone.

A variety of Patterns has been prepared and a Stock of elaborate Castings kept ready for immediate shipment.

Full particulars or Designs may be obtained on application.

NEWTON, CHAMBERS & Co.,
THORNCLIFFE IRONWORKS, NEAR SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT ; And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious oilmen's stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy.............................. Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains :—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1862.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1869 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription (in advance)......Rs. 10
Single Copy.............................. Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

NEW FRENCH LOAN.

THE HALF QUARTERLY COUPON, payable from the 1st proximo, will be made at the rate of fcs. 2·38¼ per Rupee, or for every hundred Francs Rente Rs. 5-3-9.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—During my absence Mr. H. K. GREGORY will take CHARGE of this BRANCH.

By order of the Directors,
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Agra Bank, Ld., Bombay, 24th July 1871.

LICENCES for the Sale of COUNTRY LIQUOR in the KHANDEISH ZILLAH will be GRANTED to RESPECTABLE KULLALS on an average of the prices realized during the last five years. Application to be made to the undersigned.

L. ASHBURNER, Collector.

Office of the Collector of Khandeish, Camp Dhoolia, 23rd July 1871.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS, BOATMEN, and OTHERS.—A CARGO BOAT, containing 60 Bales Cotton, belonging to the undersigned, and marked K P & C on top, 324 in an oblong, and N O below—Nos. 411/100, HAVING SUNK in the HARBOUR near the Middle Ground, any persons finding the said Bales of Cotton will please communicate at once with

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co.

Bombay, 24th July 1871.

CARGO PER "BREADALBANE," S. S., from LONDON.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above STEAMER are informed that 2,644 Cases (various marks) of WINES, BRANDY and BEER have come forward per "HAMOODY" from Jeddah, and are requested to take delivery of their Goods as they are landed on the Custom House Bunder, where they lie at Owner's risk.

Consignees are required to sign the Average Bond now in circulation, and in forwarding Delivery Orders and Bills of Lading for our inspection and signature, to accompany these documents with a declaration of the value of their respective shipments, as well as a deposit on account of expenses incurred, equivalent to one-third of the value of their goods, pending adjustment of the Statement.

Freight also is due at the rate of 11½ Rupees per ton.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.,
Agents to Lloyds.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, H. M. GENERAL TREASURY, GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, and PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, will be CLOSED on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 29th and 31st instant, (both days inclusive) on account of COCOANUT HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 24th July 1871.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 29th, to MONDAY, the 31st instant, both days inclusive, for the COCOANUT HOLIDAYS.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
WILLIAM FORREST, pro Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, pro Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
H. K. GREGORY, Acting Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 24th July 1871.

LILLYWHITE'S
CRICKETTER'S GUIDE
FOR 1871.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

THE IMPROVED
TRAVELLER'S READING LAMP.

Lamp and Pedestal, Two Chimneys, Pair Scissors,
Enamelled Shade, Punkah Protector, Wash Leather,
Clear under Dish, 6 dozen Wicks, Oil Reservoir,

In strong Japanned case, measuring 12½ by 10 by 9 inches, with hasp and loop for padlock, and stout leather strap and buckle.

Cash Rs. 36 ; Credit Rs. 40.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

HOCKIN'S
PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER

has enjoyed a long-established repute. It differs from, and is superior to, all others, in having all the ingredients in one bottle, in being perfectly tasteless, in the case with which it can be taken, in retention of unimpaired strength and quality for an unlimited period, and in being entirely unaffected by damp or any change of climate.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

☞ A liberal discount allowed to Traders.

COCONADA CHEROOTS.

These Cigars are manufactured, under special agreement, of the best quality of Tobacco, and put up expressly for this Company.

			Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
"BABINGTON" muster, box of		250	3 12	4 4
Ditto	ditto	500	7 0	8 0
"HAVANAH"	ditto	150	3 0	3 4
Ditto	ditto	250	4 4	4 12
Ditto	ditto	500	8 0	9 0
"LEISURE HOUR"	ditto	250	4 0	4 8
Ditto	ditto	500	7 8	8 8
"Office" (very similar to the former Burmah muster)	ditto	100	1 6	1 8
Ditto ditto	ditto	500	6 12	7 4
Ditto ditto	ditto	1,000	12 8	14 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD, the COTTON GINNING FACTORY at BROACH, occupied during the past season by Messrs. ROBB, LAW, and Co.—Apply to the LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited.

TO LET, BYCULLA COTTAGES, situated at Byculla, No. 53, New Foras Road. Rents Rs. 55 and 80 per month.—Apply to

BUCHANAN & Co., House Agents.

17, Church Street.

TO LET, the HOUSE lately OCCUPIED by Mr. ABRAHAM in Rampart Row.—Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining the "Times of India" Office.

The commodious HOUSE in Rampart Row, Fort, lately occupied by the National Bank of India.

A large HOUSE in Military Square, Fort, lately in the occupation of the "English Hotel."

Several APARTMEMTS fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street.

A spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Dwellings, in Tod Street, Fort.

Two BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.

One BUNGALOW at Mazagon, situated on the property known as "Unjeer-Baug."

The PREMISES on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Harry Hibbert.

The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."

A commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

One BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, near the Railway Station.

For the October Season.—A BUNGALOW at MATHERAN (with Furniture), situated on one of the best sites of the Hill, and commanding an excellent view.

Apply to NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, at the Office of the Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEDOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
FORT, BOMBAY.
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar).

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

RUSSELL AND CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
AND
24, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PIER COMPANY,
(Limited).

To be registered under "The Indian Companies' Act 1866."

Capital 40 Lacs, in 4,000 Shares of Rs. 1,000 each.
First Issue 30 Lacs, in 3,000 Shares of Rs. 1,000 each.
Deposit on application Rs. 100 per share, and Rs. 400 on allotment, the balance of Rs. 500 per share to be payable on the 30th December next.

Second issue of 10 lacs, in 1,000 shares of Rs. 1,000 each, will be issued, when required for extension of property, and will be first offered to the then existing proprietors.

Directors.
SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART., C.S.I.
HON. A. D. SASSOON, C.S.I. | A. J. MACDONALD, Esq.
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY, Esq. | A. M. GUBBAY, Esq.
(*With power to add to their number.*)

Engineer.
ARTHUR W. FORDE, Esq., C.E., Mem. Inst. C.E.

Bankers.
THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

Solicitors.
MESSRS. RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY.

Secretaries and Treasurers.
SIR CHARLES FORBES and Co.

Prospectuses and Forms of Applications for Shares may be obtained at the Office of SIR CHARLES FORBES and Co.

BRITON, MEDICAL, and GENERAL LIFE and BRITANNIA FIRE ASSOCIATIONS.

Chief Offices.
429, STRAND, LONDON.
Scottish Branch.
13, QUEEN STREET, EDINBURGH.

Life Trustees.
General Sir JOHN EDWARD DUPUIS, K.C.B.
Sir James Duke, Bart., Alderman. | Sir William Fergusson, Bart., F.R.S.
R. Partridge, Esq. F.R.S. | Francis Webb, Esq.
W. Tyler Smith, M.D. | Millis Coventry, Esq.

Premium income, 1869	£241,890
Funds in hand	682,324
Share capital	200,000

Fire Trustees.
Lieut.-General Sir GEORGE BELL, K.C.B.
Sir James Duke, Bart.
Sir William Tyrone Power, K.C.B.

Capital	£100,000
Paid up	50,000

Manager and Secretary—JOHN MESSENT, F.J.A.

We are now prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES against FIRE on favourable terms.

KILLICK, NIXON, & Co.,
Agents.

21st July 1871.

THE MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Companies' Acts 1862 and 1867.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

Profits divided on the Mutual Principle between the Insurers and the Shareholders.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Bombay, and are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on Cargo, Specie, &c., by Steam and Sailing Vessels to the United Kingdom, the Continent, and Indian Ports.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st July 1871.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY established ourselves as COMMISSION AGENTS in this CITY.

LEWIS & Co.

Bombay, 3rd July 1871.

NOTICE.—Mr. ROGER B. SEDGWICK is authorized to SIGN our FIRM.

KILLICK, NIXON, & Co.

Bombay, 20th July 1871.

THE COLABA COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company on FRIDAY, the 28th day of July, at 4 o'clock p.m., to transact the following business :—

I.—To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to the 30th June 1871, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

II.—To appoint two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation.

III.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 21st to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th July 1871.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this COMPANY will be HELD at the Office, in Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd of August 1871, at 3 p.m., for the following purpose :—

1—To pass the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet made up to 30th June 1871.
2—To declare a Dividend.
3—To appoint a Director in the place of Mr. Narronjee Mooljee, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4—To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
A. C. BRICE & Co.,

Bombay, 13th July 1871. Secretaries and Treasurers.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company are CLOSED from THIS DAY to the 3rd AUGUST, inclusive.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received for BUILDING 12 SCHOOLS in the Khandeish Collectorate at a total cost of about Rs. 65,000, the Plans of which may be seen at the Office of the Local Fund Executive Engineer at Julgaum.

Contractors will be required to state the prices at which they will execute the several descriptions of work, and they will not be permitted to sublet the work.

A deposit of 5 per cent. on the Estimate will be required to be deposited in the Khandeish Treasury before commencing the work.

L. ASHBURNER,
Collector and President Local Fund Committee, Khandeish.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby given NOTICE, that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held in the TOWN HALL, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of July 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider—

1. Letter from the Clerk of the Peace intimating that the Controller of Municipal Accounts had furnished the Accounts of the preceding Quarter, and that they are on the table.

2. A letter from the Honourable A. R. Scoble, dated 25th April 1871, requesting the Clerk of the Peace to lay before the Worshipful Bench his resignation of the office of Chairman of the Worshipful Bench.

To elect a Chairman in the room of the Honourable A. R. Scoble, resigned.

3. The Municipal Commissioner will state the facts concerning the lease of the new Office Buildings.

4. The Municipal Commissioner to lay before the Bench the Report of the Municipal Engineer on the repairs of Vehar Dams 2 and 3.

5. The Municipal Commissioner to apply for sanction to construct a piece of a Public Road, near Bellasis Road, the cost of which (Rs. 3,759) has been advanced free of interest to be repaid on the 1st January 1873 by Messrs. Soonderdass Mooljee and others.

6. A letter from the Members of the Committee appointed to consider the position of the Municipality as to its permanent indebtedness when established, and the obligations of the Local and Supreme Governments towards the regular support of the Municipality, submitting their Report for the consideration of the Worshipful Bench.

7. Letter from Mr. Under-Secretary H. E. Jacomb, dated 9th June 1871, General Department, asking, with reference to para 2 of his letter No. 742, dated the 22nd March 1869, when Government may expect to be favoured with the opinion of the Bench as to the alterations they would recommend should be effected in the constitution of the Municipality, as provided for in the existing Law.

8. The Minutes of the Members of the Committee appointed to consider and report on the constitution of the Bench and its relation to the Executive Officers of the Municipality, and the relations of the Bench and its Officers to Government.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 19th July 1871.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—At the suggestion of Municipalities and other large buyers, we have REDUCED the PRICE of VICTORIA and WASHINGTON STREET LAMPS to Rs. 20 and Rs 15 respectively, and the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps to Rs. 7.

We have on sale best refined KEROSINE OIL, TOBACCO, and other AMERICAN IMPORTS.

FARNHAM & Co.

D. HOGARTH & Co.'s
CELEBRATED
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.
Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.
Kippered Salmon.
Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.
Preserved Meats of all kinds.
York Hams, Bacon.
Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.
Pickles, Sauces.
Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

And Oilmen's stores of every description and of the finest quality.
Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,
"Bon Accord" Wharf, 223 Wapping, London, and at Aberdeen Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford.

YARROW AND HEDLEY'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL.

23 feet long ...... seats for 8 persons ...... complete from £145.
30 feet long ...... seats for 14 persons ...... complete from £195.
37 feet long ...... seats for 20 persons ...... complete from £245.
43 feet long ...... seats for 30 persons ...... complete from £360.
50 feet long ...... seats for 60 persons ...... complete from £650.
&c. &c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck complete, and ready for immediate use on arrival.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carring cargo or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England ; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers specially designed for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

NOTICES.

HATS ! HATS ! HATS !

AT

J. & W. WATSON & CO.'S,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

DRAB FELT DEERSTALKERS,

DRAB SHELLS,

BLACK, DRAB & GREEN ALPINE & TYROLESE ;

ALSO A QUANTITY OF

BLACK SILK DRESS HATS.

ALL TO BE CLEARED OUT AT HALF THE ORIGINAL PRICES.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE, BYCULLA,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA.

MRS. LAKE has just received "Overland," per P. and O. Co.'s s.s. INDUS,

A CHOICE SELECTION of MILLINERY, &c ,
For the POONA SEASON, consisting of—

Bonnets, Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Hair Chignons in every shade, Frizettes, Pads, &c.
Silks, Satins, Reps, Prints, Cambrics, Velveteen, Black Velvet, &c.
Ball Dresses in great variety, Camisoles, Lace sets, Mantles, Velveteen Jacquettes, Ball Room Fans, Lace Tunics, and Flounces and Corsets of best manufacture.

LADIES' BEST KID GLOVES.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR WEDDINGS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' CLOTHING, &c., &c.

THE GOODS WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK AT POONA.

Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance for Payment in Bombay.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

Bombay, 12th July 1871.

ROBERT BROWN,
PLUMBER AND BRASS FOUNDER,
22, MARINE STREET, FORT,

BEGS to call the attention of ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and others to his well selected STOCK of SANITORY and other FITTINGS. Parties requiring the supplying or fixing of the same, will find it advantageous to have them direct from the Tradesman, whose confidence is based on his own practical knowledge attained by many years' experience. The undermentioned are a few of the articles, whose prices or estimates can be given :—

SANITORY WORK.

English Pan Valve Water Closets.
Shank's Pan Valve Water Closets.
Jenning's Pan Valve Water Closets.
Hooper's Pan Valve Water Closets, for native use.

Cradle or flat back Urinals, with Jenning's self-acting tradle arrangements.

Lavatories with all fittings complete, of very superior Patterns, Baths, Pumps, &c.

ZINC WORK.

Ornamental O. G. Gutters, made from any sketch they may be sent, Rool Caps, Ridging, Cresting, &c.

CAST IRON WORK.

Cast Iron Piping for Rain Water or underground purposes.

BRASS WORK.

Brass Valves and Cocks of all descriptions, and all material required for Sanitory or Irrigation purposes.

Illustrated Books or Loose Sheets can be sent for selection of Patterns on application, and to be returned after inspection.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Thick Felt Wadding for Cases, per lb Best White Cloth per lb Thick Felt Wedding, 7-16 inch, per lb Do Ungreased Felt Sheets, per lb	3 0	3 8
Gun Wads, Nos. 12 and 14, per 1,000	3 0	3 8
Do thick, per bag	1 6	1 10
Rifle Patches, per 100	0 8	0 10
Cartridge Cutters, 12 gauge	3 8	4 0
Loading Machines, 12 gauge	14 0	16 0

CARTRIDGE CASES.

PIN AND CENTRAL FIRE, 1st QUALITY.

No. 8, per 1,000	40 0	44 0
„ 10 „	36 0	40 0
„ 12 „	30 0	34 0
„ 14 „ „ 16 „	26 0	30 0
Shot Pouches	6 12	7 4
„ Belts	8 0	9 0
Powder Flasks	6 12	7 4
Pistol Caps, in boxes (250)	0 12	0 14
Gun „ „ (250)	0 14	1 0
Westley Richard, in bags (500)	1 12	2 0
Green Wire Cartridges, in packets	0 12	0 14
Bulletted Caps, No. 1	0 10	0 12
„ „ 2	0 12	1 0
„ „ 3	1 8	1 12
Shot, in 14 lbs. bags (different numbers), per bag	2 10	3 0
Gun Powder (Curtis and Harvey's) Nos. 2, 3 and 6	1 14	2 2

BULL AND COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JULY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of railway and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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Steam Navigation Companies :—
  P. & O. Co.
  Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
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Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, to and fro the following—

Agents—

Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Railway Bookstall
Alexandria :—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

NOTICES.

BUCHANAN AND CO.,
HOUSE AGENTS,
17, CHURCH STREET, BOMBAY.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

LANCASTER'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON TRUSS for Flat Roofs and Small Bridges to carry 6 tons distributed. These Trusses can be placed 5 feet apart to carry an ordinary Roof of 120 lbs. to the square foot. For plans and particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for L.P.W.I.T.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

Having become the Proprietors of these Works, we are prepared to undertake the execution of all description of IRON WORKS, CASTINGS, &c.

Estimates will be given, on application to Mr. Ed. ROBSON, on the premises, or by letter to our Offices, in Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.

THE BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS,
NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

RICHARDSON and Co. have THIS DAY OPENED the ABOVE FOUNDRY and ENGINEERING WORKS, where they are prepared to execute Orders for Castings and General Iron Work.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

Bombay, 27th June 1871. RICHARDSON & Co.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

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SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale :—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

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MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
CALCUTTA AND ALLAHABAD.

UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

First Class ACCOMMODATION ; with WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER of the best quality only, at reasonable prices.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner ; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

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Jordan's Treatment of Surgical Inflammations	4 12
Myers on disease of the Heart among Soldiers	2 8
Percy's Metallurgy of Lead, including Desilverization and Cupellation	18 12
Popular Science Review. Vol 9	7 8
The Scots Worthies. By John Howie	4 12
Occasional Papers. By author of "Harvest of a quiet Eye"	4 8

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BOUNEVIALLE AND SIBILLE,
WINE AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
1, OAK LANE, FORT,

Beg to draw the attention of their Constituents to the following revised PRICE LIST, which contains some important reductions :—

JUST ARRIVED PER NOUVELLE PALLAS, PERSIA, AND CLARA.

		Qts.	Pts.
BRANDY—Exshaw, No. 1	per dozen Rs.	36 0	...
Do do No. 2	do	30 0	...
Do Hennessy 3 stars * * *	do	29 0	...
Do do 2 do * *	do	24 0	...
Do do 1 do *	do	21 8	...
Do Denis Mounie	do	22 0	...
Do Martell	do	21 0	...
Do Pinet Castillon	do	21 0	...
Do Bisquit Dubouche (recommended)	do	18 0	...
CLARET—Ordinaire (L. Assemat)	do	8 0	...
Do St. Jullien Medoc (our own Brand)	do	10 0	5 8
Do St. Jullien Hantifaye	do	9 0	...
Do Medoc (Barsac)	do	13 0	...
Do Hermitage (a good after-dinner Wine)	do	23 0	...
Do Szegszardi, Hungarian	do	...	8 8
CHAMPAGNE—Jaquesson's	do	36 0	...
OLD TOM—Swaine and Boord's	do	16 0	...
IRISH WHISKEY	do	16 0	...
HOLLANDS GIN—15 quart bottles.	do	23 8	...
Do Pints, 12 in a case.	do	...	14 0
SHERRY—Chillingworth's	per dozen	25 0	...
Do "Flying Horse"	do	18 0	...
Do Swaine and Boord's	do	19 0	...
PORT—Chillingworth's	do	25 0	...
Do Graham's	do	18 0	...
VERMOUTH	do	13 0	7 0
OIL—Best Olive Oil	do	16 0	...
Do do in tin cans	per gallon	6 0	...
VINEGAR—Best Pure Wine Vinegar	per dozen	6 0	...
Do do in tin cans	per gallon	2 8	...
BEER—Bass's, bottled by Stone	per dozen	5 12	3 12
GUINESS'S STOUT	do	5 0	3 8

Messrs. B. and S. are always ready to supply all other Wines, Liquors, Oilmanstores, &c., not mentioned above, at the lowest market rates, and beg to refer to their Price List, which can be had on application.

All orders from Outstations to be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference.

GILL AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1795.

LONDON ......37, Crutched Friars, Mark Lane.
BOMBAY ......Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA ...Government Place.

GILL & Co. beg to request the attention of the Public to the undermentioned LIST of their WINES and SPIRITS, which, for quality, cannot be surpassed, and on trial will be found to merit the high opinion formed of them in the Bengal Presidency.

Traders will be dealt with on their usual wholesale terms. Quotations in Rupees per dozen, good delivery (being London prices with charges added).

CHAMPAGNES—Rs. 39, 43, 49. Half pints 13.
SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK—Rs. 35.
SHERRIES—Rs. 19, 24, 29, 31, 32.
PORTS—Rs. 23, 31.
STILL MOSELLES—Rs. 20, 27.
STEIN WEIN—Rs. 23.
STILL HOCKS—Rs. 16, 21, 22, 31, 33, 37.
CLARETS—Rs. 9, 11, 13, 16, 19, 22, 25, 42.
RED BURGUNDY—Rs. 16, 19.
CHABLIS—Rs. 19. SAUTERNES—Rs. 17, 25.
BRANDIES—Rs. 24, 32.
OLD TOM GIN, Rs. 15. HOLLANDS, Rs. 18. Superior OLD JAMAICA RUM, Rs. 20. SCOTCH WHISKEY, Rs. 17. DUTCH LIQUEURS.

The above are Cash quotations.

The Wines are packed in cases of 1 dozen quarts and 2 dozen pints ; sample bottles may, however, be had.

We regret we have been obliged, by the effects of the late Continental War, to advance the price of our Champagnes. The quotations will be as above from this date.

WINE LIST.

CHAMPAGNE :—	
G. H. Mumm & Co.	Rs. 28 per doz.
STILL HOCKS :—	
Liebfraumilch	„ 20 „
Rüdesheimer	„ 24 „
Johannisberger	„ 30 „
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	„ 36 „
Do. do. Blue capsule	„ 45 „
CLARETS :—	
Chateau de Frands	„ 16 „
Vray Canon	„ 18 „
Chateau Larose	„ 22 „
Chateau Leoville	„ 24 „
Chateau Lafite	„ 28 „
BRANDIES :—	
S. W. S. 1866 Vintage	„ 18 „
S. W. S. 1865 „	„ 20 „
H. and C. Balaresque	„ 22 „
Cautier Frères	„ 24 „
Blanchy Frères	„ 28 „
Jules Robin & Co.	„ 22 „
BEER :—	
Norwegian Ale, in 3 doz. cases	„ 6 „
ITALIAN WINES :—	
Sicilian Sherry (Marsala)	„ 12 „
Barbera Amaro Spumante	„ 14 „
Ditto Secco	„ 14 „
Brachetto	„ 14 „
Barolo	„ 14 „
Nebiolo	„ 14 „
Passito	„ 14 „
Vermouth	„ 16 „
„	„ 20 „
OLIVE OIL :—	
Genuine Italian	„ 8 „

LIQUEURS, MAAGBITTER, HAVANA CIGARS, &c.

CANDLES :—
"Star of the North German Confederation," superior quality, in small boxes containing 24 packets.
Saloon Candles at 6¼ as. per packet of 6.
Carriage „ 6¼ „ „ „

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 28th June 1871.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE, bottled by F. Friend, in cases of—

4 doz. Quarts	per doz. Rs.	5 0
5 „ Imperial Pints	„	4 8
8 „ Pints	„	3 4

BASS'S INDIA PALE ALE—

4 doz. Quarts	„	5 0
5 „ Imperial Pints	„	4 8
8 „ Pints	„	3 4

BARCLAY'S PORTER—

4 doz. Quarts	„	5 8
5 „ Imperial Pints	„	4 12
8 „ Pints	„	3 8

ESPLANADE HOTEL STORE.

J. HUDSON WATSON & Co.

BASS' BEER,
BOTTLED BY
CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.
Quarts, Rs. 5-12 ; Pints, Rs. 3-12.

NOTICES.

CAUTION.—ADAMS' PATENT CENTRAL FIRE BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department.

We have received information this day that Revolvers are being advertised and sold in India as "Adams' Revolvers," the *same* not being our make.

We would caution purchasers against these spurious imitations, and ask them to note that the side of our Revolver is marked with our trade mark—J.A.—(in monogram) as engraved.

Adams' Small Arms Company, 391, Strand, London ; John Adams, Managing Director. March 1, 1871.

Particulars and price lists to be had on application

OVER 3,500,000 IN OPERATION.

THE "NEEDLE" LUBRICATOR

(Lieuvain's Patent), Price One Shilling each,
Supersedes all others in efficiency and economy.
Saves 90 per cent. in oil.

Sole Licensees,
CLARKE AND DUNHAM,
COLONIAL ENGINEERS.
Millstone and Modern Flour Mill Machinery Factore
48, Mark Lane, London.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury ; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W in a diamond.)

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ¾ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270 Regent Street, London,

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

Monday Afternoon.

Market closed steady, without much change.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value persh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
10,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	100 par
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	637½
10,000	500	100	5 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	190
15,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,400
14,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	270
40,000	275	all	10 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
40,000	20	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	25	12	nil	National Bank of India	101
10,000	25	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240 x d.
...	£20	169.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	176
...	£20	43.10.2	do.		
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£11	195.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	4,000	all	Rs 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,670
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	142
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	925
4,000	2,000	1,450	Nil	Port Canning	385

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,550
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,765
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	45*	Bombay United	960
1600	150	150	...	Broach Mills	280
750	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,660
750	2,000	all	75 p.s	Great Eastern	2,175
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,070
800	2,500	all	350 p.s	Oriental	2,650
690	2,500	2,400	...	Royal	2,275

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 p.s	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,200
200	2,000	1,100	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	990
250	3,330	850	Nil	Alexandra Press Co.	435
150	12,000	11,000	2 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,7 0
200	4,000	...	265 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,400
200	500	all	66 do.	Do. New	600
500	1,880	all	Nil.	Colaba Press Co.	6,500
350	4,000	all	...	East India Press Co	3,500
150	3,590	all	300	Fort Press Co.	10,550
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	970
200	1,000	6,000	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,775
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,175
300	5,000	2,000	100 p	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,150
2,000	400	350	35 p	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	595
120	2,500	all	350	Prince of Wales Press	2,675
225	2,000	1,00	Nil.	Victoria Press, Madras.	900
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
400	1,500	...		Carwar Company	810

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	880
80,000	50	all	4½ p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
1,000	50	all	5 pc.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co	36
200	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
2,000	500	all	40 ps	Treacher & Co	400
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	87

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	85	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	20
95	19½		Do. China	1
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
			East India Bank	1
200	18	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
200	70½	May '	Royal Bank	2

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

— 5,200 2,375 Nov. '66 Back Bay Co. ... 32

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10⅞d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11⅛d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d
Do Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅜d.
Calcutta	At sight	100⅛
Do.	30 days' sight	100 Par
Do.	60 days' sight	99⅞
Madras	At sight	100⅛
Do.	30 days' sight	100⅛
China	60 Do. do	226

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-11
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-12
Carolas	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	111
Gold Leaf	,,	13-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	17-2
Australian Gold	,,	17-2

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	114
Five per cent	106
Four per cent	99¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	108½
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2f. 50c.) of 1871	93¼

CALCUTTA.—20th July, 1871.

The market for Government Securities continued active. The following transactions were reported:—

4 per cents, at Rs 99-8, or 0-8, discount for cash; and time-bargain contracts, for large amounts at Rs 99-6 to 99-8, or 0-10 to 0-8 discount for deliveries, at various dated from 10 days to one month.

4½ per cents. of 1870 at Rs 106-8 and 106-10.

4½ per cents, of 1871 at Rs 104-10.

5 per cents, of 1858-57 at Rs 105-12.

5½ per cents, at Rs 113-12.

6 per cent, Municipal Debentures, likewise continue in demand at advanced quotations.

In shares, the following purchases and sales were reported:—

Bank of Bengal shares were in demand at Rs 1,360—no seller. —*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—July 24.

Arnott, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, to join, from Poona.

MacRae, Captain, 2nd Grenadier N. I., on duty, from Poona.

Aldworth, Lieutenant, 49th Foot, on sick leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—July 24.

Anderson, Lieutenant, 2nd Madras N. I., on duty, to Waltair.

The following officers will sail to-day for Suez and Aden:—

Aldworth, Lieutenant, 49th Regiment, on sick leave.

Spottiswoode, Colonel, 24th Madras N. I., on furlough.

Creasy, Lieutenant H. M's 1-17th Regiment, on sick leave.

Maunsell, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engineers, on leave.

Beville, Captain, 109th Regiment, on sick leave.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By Major-General J. T. Grant, c.b.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Poona, 22nd July, 1871.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave:—

49th Regiment.—Lieutenant and local Captain Aldworth, for 10 days, from this date, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate, for the purpose of obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 22nd July 1871.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Mount Aboo Sanitarium—Lieut. J. M. Urquhart, 108th Foot, to be Staff Officer

25th Regiment N. L. I—Captain R. Hennell, general list, to officiate as first Wing Subaltern.

27th N. L. I. 1st Belooch Regiment—Ensign C. E. Yate, officiating 1st Wing Subaltern, on probation, to officiate as Adjutant, vice Wood, who vacates on promotion.

30th Regiment N. I.—Ensign H. F. Smith, 88th Foot, Second Wing Subaltern, on probation, to officiate as Quartermaster.

The Commander-in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments with effect from the 6th instant:—

1st Regiment Sind Horse—Lieutenant E. S. Reynolds to be 3rd Squadron Officer continuing to officiate as second in Command and Squadron Officer in addition to his own duties.

Lieutenant C. A. de N. Lucas to be Adjutant, vice Reynolds.

Ensign A. J. P. Nuthall, 83rd Foot, is reported to have qualified as an instructor in gymnastic and fencing.

Assistant Surgeon T. C. Barker is transferred from general duty, Northern Division, to general duty, Mhow Division, and, on proceeding to join, will travel by rail and dak at the public expense.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Surat Station Order, dated 8th July 1871, directing Lieut. W. Laing, 13th N. I., to perform the duties of Station Staff Officer, in addition to his own, during the absence of Captain Payne on other duty, or until further order.

108th Foot—Left Wing Orders, dated 12th November, 1870, directing Lieut. A. Crawford to act as Adjutant to the Wing, consequent on the departure of the Head-quarters.

13th N. I.—Regimental Order, dated 8th July 1871, directing Lieut. W. Laing, Quarter-master, to officiate as Adjutant in addition to his own duties, vice Captain Payne.

The following arrangements in the Sappers and Miners are confirmed, as a temporary measure with effect from 22nd June 1871:—

Captain J. H. R. Cruckshank to officiate as Commandant.

Captain C. P. Newport to officiate as 2nd in Command, in addition to his other duties.

Lieutenant G. H. Turner to officiate as Adjutant and Superintendent of Instruction.

Captain T. Turner to officiate as doing duty officer, in addition to his own duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

41st Foot—Lieutenant B. N. Anley, to England, Overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board

60th Rifle, 3rd Battalion.—Major and Brevet Lieut. Colonel W. Tedlie, to England, Overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

62nd Foot—Lieut. T. J. Fitz-Simon, to England, Overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

76th Foot—Ensign D. D. C. McDonald, to England, Overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

79th Highlanders—Ensign W. H. Smith, to England, Overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

92nd Highlanders—Ensign R. P. Gallwey, to England, Overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps—Captain E. H. T. Tyndall, 17th Regiment N. I., to Bombay, from date of departure, for 30 days, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Royal Artillery—Assistant Surgeon A. Royle, 9th Brigade, to England, from 17th June to 20th December 1871, on medical certificate.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, July 19.)

Mr. A. Manson to officiate as Magis. and Collr. of Pooree, in the 2nd grade, during the absence on leave of Mr. T. Walton.

Mr. W. L. Heeley, B.A., to officiate temporarily as Inspr. Genl. of Jails, and to exercise the powers of a Magistrate within the Jails in the Lower Provinces.

Mr. C. Raban, offg. Assist. Supt. of Police, Sylhet, to have temporary charge of the Police of that District.

Mr. C. D. Linton to officiate as Judge of the Courts of Small Causes at Dacca, Bohor, and Naraingunge.

Mr. J. S. Bell to officiate as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Kishnaghur and Ranaghat.

Mr. R. M. Towers, B.A., to officiate as Judge of the Courts of Small Causes at Sealdah and Howrah.

Mr. S. Wright to be Subord. Judge of Sarun.

Mr. J. Patch, Dist. Supt. of Police, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr. R. Smith, offg. Exec. Engr, Dinapore Div., P.W.D., has passed in the lower standard.

Capt. D. G. Walker, R.E., Exec. Engr., attached to the Dum-Dum Div., to be Exec. Engr. of the Dinapore Division.

Mr. J. S. Carey, Assist. Engr., is transferred from the Burrakur Div. to the Northern Circle.

Mr. W. R. McKoy, Supervisor, is posted to the Purneah Division.

Mr. H. Unwin, Exec. Engr., 3rd grade, will assume charge of the special duty of enquiring into the probable effect of cyclone waves in the River Hooghly, until further orders.

The following transfers are made:—

Mr. W. A. Wilson, Assist. Rev. Surveyor, from the 2nd Div., Lower Prov., to the 1st Div., Oudh. Mr. J. A. Swyney, Assist. Rev. Surveyor, from the 1st Div., Oudh, to the 2nd Div., Lower Prov., at Debroghur. Mr. R B Smart, Assist. Rev. Surveyor, from the 1st Div., Lower Prov., to the N. W. Frontier. Mr. G. B. Scott, Assist. Rev. Surveyor from the N. W. Frontier to the 1st Div., Lower Prov. at Gowhatty.

Mr. P. H. W. Brady, Rev. Surveyor, 4th grade, doing duty in Head-qrs. office, Calcutta, is transferred to the 4th Div., Cen. Prov., in Poona, as a temporary arrangement.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—24th July.

London	Cotton	£2 10s.
	Cases	£2 15s.
	Seeds	£2 10s.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 2s. 6d. to £2 5s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 2s. 6d. to £2 5s. 0d.
	Myrabolins & Coir bdls	£1 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
Overland	Steamers	£2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		No steamer.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per on
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVAL.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
23	Snipe (s)	Brown	Bussorah, June 30.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Bride	Wyllie	Havre.
	Tythonus	Andrew	Havre.

The ship Charles Bal, Chapman, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Dacca, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta, began to load yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

July 21 Mussoory ... Lorengen ... Moulmein, July 4.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July 20 Lion ... Pondicherry.

21 Istamboul ... Mauritius.

DAILY IMPORTS.—24th July.

From Liverpool.

William Prowse, 36 cases soap and 54 cases bricks, J M Adomjee.

From London.

Robinson Crusoe, 40 cases claret, Payne & Co.

Cashmere (s), 2 packages glassware, King, King & Co; 22 cases claret, Geo W Wheatly & Co.

Clara, 2 casks glassware, A G Hoosen.

Haddington, 44 casks lead, H F Soares.

From Trieste.

Apis (s), 5 cases glassware, T Knaust.

From Genoa.

India (s), 2 cases machine, Volkart Brothers.

DAILY EXPORTS.—24th July.

For Liverpool.

Charles Bal, 60 bales cotton, H Preiswerck & Co.

Stornoway, 128 bags linseed, J Damjee; 100 bales cotton, J S King & Co.

Princies Alexandra, 399 bales cotton, S Tyebjee & Co; 40 bales cotton, C Chapsy; 54 bales cotton, L Ramdyal.

Flying Venus, 180 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers.

Apis (s), 150 bales cotton, R Nursy; 90 bales cotton, John Campbell & Co; 200 bales cotton, G Heerjee & Co; 43 bales cotton, Runchordass Ghella.

Indus (s), 50 bales wool, P Purboodass; 50 bales cotton, M Jewraz; 14 bales wool, and 32 bales cotton, H Ludha & Co; 50 bales cotton, C Googulbhoy; 50 bales cotton, C Ludha; 82 bales cotton, and 18 bales wool, D Gopejee; 25 bales wool, G Fazul & Co; 48 bales wool, Heerunnud Windram.

India (s), 61 bales cotton, M Jaitha & Co; 250 bales cotton, S Mooljee; 900 bundles coiryarn, N Gangjee.

For London.

Deccan (s), 8 bundles E teeth, B Vullybhoy.

Whittington, 39 packages coffee, R Mohomed; 54 tons old iron, Bell Brandenburg & Co.

Indus (s), 19 bales skins, S A Cadur; 21 bales skins and 1 bale hides, M A Meera & Co; 15 cases olibanum and 14 cases gum, E Hason; 45 cases mother o' pearl shells, J Fazul; 7 bales senna leaves, M Jewraz; 7 cases bloodstone, Girdhur Keela.

For Marseilles.

India (s), 148 bags ginger, S Tyebjee & Co.

For Genoa.

Apis (s), 100 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.

Indus (s), 400 bags ground nuts, A C Dady & Co.

India (s), 56 bales cotton, Jaram Ruttonsee.

For Havre.

Indus (s), 75 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co: 62 bales cotton L Dattoo.

India (s), 150 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

For Hongkong.

Emeu (s), 100 bales cotton, H A Esmall & Co; 200 bales cotton, E D Sasson; 14 chests opium, Nuthooram Joravurmull; 11 chests opium T Sewsa; 10 chests opium, R Caloorum; 14 chests opium G Shunganee.

POSTAL NOTICES

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	July 25	2 P.M.	3 P.M
Kurrachee	,, 29	11 A.M.	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	Aug. 6	11 A.M.	
China	,, 2	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	,, 2	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	July 25	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2, pie 8.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—annas 2; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 3, pie 4; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8.

For places served through the United Kingdom.

Each Letter—8 pie per ½ ounce less than the published rate for a Letter sent via Marseilles.

Each Newspaper—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a Newspaper sent viâ Marseilles.

Each packet of Books or Patterns—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a packet sent via Marseilles.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is compulsory, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails on and after the 5th June 1871, and until further notice.

MAILS.	Latest hours for Posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8-30 A.M.	9-30 A.M	8 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhosawul only	4 A.M.		5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	9 A.M.	10 A.M.	8 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days
For ditto in Southern Concan, i. e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.		5 P.M of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sunday, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packet, leave Bombay during the monsoon months every Tuesday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M

The after packet at 3 P.M.

After packet letters are not forwarded unless a four annas stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M.

Tuesday	July	25	Saturday	October	14
Do	August	1	Do	do	21
Do	do	8	Do	do	28
Do	do	15	Do	November	4
Do	do	22	Do	do	11
Do	do	29	Do	do	18
Do	September	5	Do	do	25
Do	do	12	Do	December	2
Do	do	19	Do	do	9
Saturday	do	30	Do	do	16
Do	do	7	Do	do	23
			Do	do	30

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871:—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At Noon.			At Noon.		
Wednesday	August	2	Thursday	October	26
Do	do	16	Do	November	9
Do	do	30	Do	do	23
Do	September	13	Do	December	7
Do	do	27	Do	do	21
Thursday	October	12	Do	Jan. 1872	4
			Do	do	18

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At Noon.			At Noon.		
Wednesday	August	2	Thursday	November	23
Do	do	30	Do	December	21
Do	September	27	Do	Jan. 1872	18
Thursday	October	26			

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of the B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf during the year 1870:—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE

Saturday	July	29	Monday	October	6
Do	August	12	Do	do	23
Do	do	26	Do	November	6
Do	September	9	Do	do	20
Monday	do	25	Do	December	4
			Do	do	18

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE

Saturday	August	6	Monday	October	16
Do	do	19	Do	do	30
Do	September	2	Do	November	13
Do	do	16	Do	do	27
Monday	October	2	Do	December	11
			Do	do	25

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Books and Sample Packets, and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. on the day of departure of Steamer, as above shown.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following date from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations:—

25th July 1871.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Annual Subscription ... Rs. 12 0
Price, per Copy ... 0 4

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.
Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail. for Europe.
Per Annum ... Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy ... 0 4 0
Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is one rupee, and the announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GODFREY—July 17th, at Dharwar, the wife of Captain C. W. Godfrey, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.

DEATH.

WALLIS—July 23rd, at Sea View, Bandora, Madeline Ada, only child of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Wallis, aged three months.

NOTICE.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1871.

As long ago as January 1865 we noticed in these columns, from notes supplied to us by a competent medical authority, how necessary it was to establish a more rigid inspection and selection of recruits destined for a comparatively lengthy service in this country. At last the Home authorities have been aroused, by the increasing mortality and invaliding amongst young soldiers, to give some thought to the subject, or at least to one important branch of it—the age most suitable to withstand the unavoidable evils of tropical service.

We are to legislate at once for the supply of older and more robust material. The recent war has shown to the most obtuse and self-willed that young troops are quite unable physically to withstand older and hardier soldiers. The Germans went through the ranks of Gambetta's army "like a locomotive through a flock of sheep." How much more hazardous must the lot of an undeveloped and weakly lad be, when to the ordinary work of a military career is superadded the risk of a tropical climate. So we are not to have any more such experiments, but as far as possible every soldier coming to India will have seen twenty summers at least. We think this is even too young, for, as the *Lancet* forcibly puts it, "the body is not grown or developed before twenty-five;" and it is just at this period that susceptibility to disease is strongest, and that its results are likely to prove most permanent. Dr. Logan, the Director General, has acknowledged this by suggesting "that immature men of twenty should be held over for still longer;" and Dr. Muir has significantly added—"Of what avail are our expensive new barracks, our advanced sanitation, and all the means and appliances, if so large a proportion of our European soldiers consist of such delicate material?" Our soldiers are far too expensive items to "die like flies, or get invalided after a year or so, stay best part of another year in hospital, and then be discharged penniless." Perhaps the general reader never realizes the fact that each soldier on an average costs the country £33 annually, and that £200 additional has been spent on his education before he can be considered an efficient man. It will be a matter of immense difficulty procuring recruits over eighteen years of age, for, in the ranks of life from which our army is organized, men are not idle and without employment as a rule at that age; and it is not to be expected, excepting under peculiar failures or disappointments, that recruits will be found willing to change their mode of life for the very unsatisfactory emoluments of a military career.

But now let us consider, if, after all, age is the only important fact that should be borne in mind in selecting recruits for India; and, if we express some doubts on this point, we do not wish for a moment that it should be supposed we undervalue the knowledge that physical maturity is of unquestionable importance. We think, however, much fault may be found with three points prominently evident in our system of recruiting, and our treatment of recruits as carried out in England—first, our *inspections* of recruits are not sufficiently searching and strict; secondly, our *selection* of men is not sufficiently physiological and personal; and thirdly, our treatment of young soldiers is not satisfactorily carried out with due regard to development and physical growth. The inspection of a recuit is by far too often a merely cursory examination, resulting from careless indifference perhaps on the part of the inspecting officer, or, in the majority of cases we fear, from some outward pressure put upon an otherwise conscientious man by the authorities themselves. Recruits examined thoroughly and strictly in accordance with the regulations laid down by the medical authorities must be healthy, well formed young men. Such we grant are few and far between: the standard may be too near perfection, but those who pass it would prove valuable soldiers. Difficulties in procuring men "equal to sample" have on very many occasions produced "after orders" relaxing certain points, and, when frequent rejections of proposed recruits have brought into prominence any particular medical officer *private* communications have suggested degrees of laxness in future examinations. It could only be some such cause that permitted men to be enlisted, passed, and sent out to India, who on their arrival were discovered to be suffering from epilepsy, heart disease, and even pulmonary consumption. We know of instances where a recruit has been enlisted and invalided in the same year. There is not a regimental medical officer in the country who could not bring forward striking examples of laxness in primary inspections; and the return, now required by the authorities, of those men requiring to be invalided before the completion of *three years'* service, would, if asked for in the House, fully corroborate all the remarks that have been made with reference to the pernicious effects of tropical service on undeveloped constitutions.

Our *selection* of recruits is also faulty. Some few years ago Mr. Darwin brought to the notice of the War Office an idea that he had formed of tabulating, from the relation borne between the colour of the hair and the number of admissions to hospital, statements on which to found opinions as to *constitutional predisposition to disease.* Nothing has ever been heard of the circular issued to the army at that time; and, whatever our views may be with reference to Mr. Darwin's theories generally, in this instance we cannot but think some good results might arise. Predisposition to disease is a very rational supposition, and has much to support it. A soldier, never sick or sorry in one climate, becomes rapidly deteriorated when removed elsewhere. Men who never appeared at hospital at Mhow are rarely absent from the sick list in Bombay or Baroda. Why not pay more attention to *temperament* in relation to *temperature*, and use any information we can obtain of family constitution, *diathesis*, and even idiosyncrasies, in accepting the recruit, and, if accepted, in forming his future destiny and position? At present, all these important points are neglected. A passed recruit goes into a common herd of follows and has to take his chance with the rest. Let the Government more clearly separate the *original* and *acquired* differences between man and man. Many, very many, exist; for, as Dr. Gull forcibly puts it, "in health and (by natural inference) in disease, every function of the body varies in different persons within wide limits of intensity." Surely attention to these facts would produce valuable results with reference to our army recruiting. The *treatment* of our recruits, and the evils arising from our present system, we will notice in another article.

It would be seen, from a report published in yesterday's *Gazette*, that a curious and important point of law was decided by the High Court of Bombay last Saturday on an appeal from an order of the Chief Magistrate. The wife of a Mussulman of the Khoja caste, having been separated for years from her husband, who by her account ill-treated her and drove her out of his house, applied on the 8th of last August to the magistrate for a maintenance order; and Mr. Connon directed the husband to pay for her maintenance Rs. 25 a month. Three weeks after this order was passed, the husband, who does not allege any misconduct on the part of his wife, divorced her according to the regular forms of the Mahomedan law, which places wives in this respect completely at the mercy of the men they are married to; and he then applied to the magistrate to have the maintenance order cancelled, as the woman was no longer his wife. Mr. Connon, seeing that to sanction such an evasion would be to deprive the wives of Khojas of the protection of the English law, refused the application, in order that the opinion of the High Court on the subject might be obtained. The Chief Justice and his colleagues were unanimous in the opinion that the Legislature, in granting to police magistrates a discretionary power to allow alimony to wives separated from their husbands, did not intend to create a new marriage law for either Mussulmans or Hindoos; and, as the divorce was clearly legal according to the rules of the Mahomedan marriage law, the Court decided that the magistrate's order must be cancelled. No other decision was possible, but its consequences will be lamentable. The case referred to the High Court was a representative one; and now all orders for maintenance already given will be cancelled by the intervention of the Mahomedan Divorce Court, while miserable wives who wish to live apart from husbands who ill-treat them will be reduced to hopeless obedience by the threat that, if they appeal to the English magistrate for protection, they will be divorced and left to starve.

There must, we think, be some mistake in the "Times of India's" announcement that Captain Robinson, Superintendent of Marine, has been appointed to act as Master Attendant of Bombay. Captain Robinson has already plenty of work to do, and is very well paid for doing it, and he would therefore, we imagine, be unwilling to accept an acting appointment, the duties of which he really has not time to attend to. Such an arrangement as the "Times of India" suggests would give Captain Robinson the pay, while leaving Mr. Corke to do the work, of Master Attendant; and, if Government desires not to confirm anyone in the appointment till the Port Trust Bill is passed, why not give the credit and the additional pay to the man who deserves it, Mr. Corke? If, on the other hand, it be intended to retain the Master Attendantship as a separate and independent appointment, Captain Robinson would, we are sure, shrink from stopping promotion in his own service by grasping at a prize which fairly belongs to a junior officer. It is no secret that Captain Morland has been strongly recommended to Government by the Harbour Board for promotion to the office of Master Attendant; and the reputation Captain Morland won during the Abyssinian war by his talents for business and thorough mastery of the difficult work on which he was engaged caused his name to be prominently mentioned in the list sent up by the Bombay Government of Marine officers who deserved promotion. We cannot believe that the claims of so zealous and capable an officer will now be passed over, or that the Superintendent of Marine, with his salary of Rs. 2,300 a month, will discourage all officers under him by stopping the flow of promotion, already very sluggish, in the service to which he belongs.

Government paper for several lakhs of rupees has lately been purchased in Bombay for the Bhownugger State.

It is reported that Government have deputed Major Thacker and another officer to examine the Commissariat accounts in connection with the Abyssinian Expedition.

According to the "Bangalore Herald" Mr. Frere was, four days ago, very much better, but from the extensive nature of the wound he received, he was still unable to attend and give evidence at the police court. Mr. Lambart also remained unable to move his knee or even to have it touched.

The contest for the Caledonian challenge shield at the Edinburgh and Midlothian Rifle Association meeting was decided, on the 22nd June, at Braid Hills, Edinburgh. Colour Sergeant Clews, of Dumfries, was the winner, with a score of 50 out of 5 shots at 200, 400, and 600 yards. Private Gow, Edinburgh, also scored 50; but his shooting was not so good as that of Clews at 600 yards, therefore he was placed second, and received the gold medal.

In consequence of the relaxation in the fifty-five years rule lately published by the Government of India, orders have been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to all heads of departments, to furnish lists of all their subordinates who have exceeded the prescribed age, whom it is desired to retain. His Honor adds that he "will readily entertain the case of any officer in whose favour it may be deemed proper to make a special representation."

An official return shows that on the 1st April, 1871, out of a total of 3,069 officers, composing the European commissioned strength of the Indian army, 599 were unemployed, 488 on furlough, 1,347 in military employ, and 625 in civil and other departments. There were thus at least 635 officers in civil employ, plus 599 unemployed, or 1,274 altogether without whom the army could have done. Of the unemployed, 185 are lieutenant-colonels, 112 majors, 266 captains, and 36 subalterns.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[Per Reuter's Agency.]

THE FRENCH MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, 24th July.

The result of the Municipal Elections in Paris has been announced. Twenty-four Conservative Republicans and six Moderate Republicans have been elected.

A discussion on a petition has taken place in the National Assembly relative to the temporal power of the Pope. M. Thiers said that he intended to avoid compromising the policy of the country, but that he would endeavour to cause the independence of the Pope to be respected. After an excited debate the petition was referred to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

At the sitting of the Commission on the Budget, M. Thiers proposed a duty of twenty per cent. on raw materials, but the adoption of his proposal by the Nationel Assembly is considered improbable.

The Hon. Charles Gordon Kemball has been gazetted Puisne Judge of the High Court, Bombay.

Colonel Probyn has been gazetted Major-General, vice Podmol.

LONDON, 22nd July, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was very firm.

Fair Dhollera 7⅜d.

Exchange on India 1s. 10⅝d to 1s. 10⅞d.

Total Coin in Banks of England and France ... £53,625,000

Total Notes ,, ,, ,, ... £103,750,000

The Bank of France has reduced its rate of discount to 5 per cent.

THE RECENT ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF COTTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In connection with the present continuous and extraordinarily sustained advance in the price of cotton in Liverpool, it may be of interest to many of your readers to have before them a few of the calculations and reports relating to the present and future supply of the staple, on the results shown by which the immediate rise in the value of cotton is based.

The following estimate of the supply in pounds weight up to the 2nd November was made on the 22nd June:—

	lbs.
Stock at the Mills	30,000,000
Stock in Liverpool (allowing for 75,000 bales over-estimated)	315,000,000
Afloat from America	55,000,000
Brazil and Sundries to arrive	25,000,000
Egypt do. do.	15,000,000
India afloat by letter and telegraph to 20th June, allowing 70,000 bales to sail in June yet	180,000,000
America, further shipments to arrive up to 2nd November	55,000,000
	675,000,000
The trade took for consumption in 1870, with average price of 9½d. (for Orleans) and war raging on the Continent	435,000,000
	240,000,000
Allow for export, the same quantity as taken in 1869 from Liverpool, viz. 262,000 bales averaging 370 lbs. per bale.	96,000,000
Leaving stock in Liverpool on 2nd Nov. 1871, only ... lbs.	144,000,000

Divide this by the average weight this year, of 390 lbs. per bale, and the result gives the quantity in average sized bales as 360,000. In this calculation you will observe that the estimated stock in Liverpool at that date was supposed to be 75,000 bales in excess of the actual stock. By telegram we have since learnt that the error amounted to 135,000 bales, which will further reduce the stock in Liverpool on 2nd November by 60,000 bales.

If the subject is of the interest I assume, I shall be happy to give you some notes on the future supply in another letter. Should these details not prove interesting the shorter this communication is the better.

Bombay, 24th July. PROTEUS.

THE COLABA LUNATIC ASYLUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The offer of Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee to let a portion of his Coorla estate to Government as a site for a Lunatic Asylum has not yet been seriously entertained. It is not necessary therefore for me to prolong the discussion of this project with your correspondent "G," who so evidently writes in the interests of a private individual. The endeavours of "G" to show that there is a great difference of opinion in the eligibility of the Coorla site between Drs. Shepperd, Niven, and Pinkerton, and the present writer, will most lamentably fail, as they deserve to do. I have the highest respect for the professional opinion of the medical gentlemen named; and in discussing this question of the Coorla site for a Lunatic Asylum, as we are all writing in the public interest and in the cause of truth, I am sure it will be found on close enquiry that our views are not so much opposed as "G" desires they should be.

What I have said about the Coorla site was said in reference to a choice of sites for a new Lunatic Asylum, and in the few words I used I gave a good deal of credit to Coorla. My words were—"The advantages of this site are its ample space, nearness to Bombay, exposure to the sea breeze, and abundant water supply." What I said in opposition to this site was—"Coorla is not quite suitable from a sanitary point of view; it is low, damp, and malarious." Your correspondent's letter does not induce me to alter my opinion, nor withdraw my objections, which latter, he rather scathingly remarks, "may be taken for what they are worth," a platitude which must be intensely edifying.

As I have already remarked that Government have not seriously entertained Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee's proposal, it would be a waste of time to say more about this Coorla site. What I may have done or what I may have left undone before stating my objections about Coorla, "G" need not now be informed. Should Government, however, take up Mr. Ardaseer's offer with the view of seriously considering it, I will be ready, if called upon, to tell what I know about the site; and, if I deal in opinions or take objections, it will be my endeavour to support them with the logic of facts as closely as I can. Let "G" be assured of this, that in writing about the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba I have no personal or private interest to serve.—Yours faithfully, THOMAS BLANEY.

Byculla, 24th July.

BANGALORE RACES.

We learn by telegram from Bangalore the result of four of the events at the Bangalore races:—

Race.	Winner.
Trial Stakes	Satellite.
Maharaja's Cup	Uhlan.
Bangalore Cup	Satellite.
Arab Plate	Sunbeam.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Deccan, 3,128 tons, and 600 H. P., Captain D. Rennoldson, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the following passengers:—

For Southampton.

Colonel Spottiswoode
Mrs Glass and infant
Captain J Lloyd Dicken
Mr Gordon
Mrs Fuller
Mr Dickinson
Mrs Goodsir and three children
Mr E G Stead
Mr E L Griffin
Mr A Mills
Mr H Davies
Mr John White
Mr A G Almond
Captain E S Beville
Mr Adkin
Lieutenant R O Aldworth.

For Brindisi.

Colonel Hyde
Mr P Pearson
Lieut-Col F R Maunsell
Mr E Morriss
Mr T W Higgins
Colonel Robinson

For Alexandria—Mr W J Ham.

For Aden—Lieutenant F M Hunter.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53m. 45s. N., long.; 4h. 51m. 25s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet. Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on 22nd July.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·693	in.
Temperature of the Air	79·8	,,
Wet bulb Thermometer	76·9	,,
Dew Point	75·8	,,
Relative Humidity of Air	·879	,,
Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	7·1	
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	83·4	,,
Minimum do. do.	77·1	,,
General direction of wind WSW.		
Movement in 24 hours	630	

	In.	Ct.
Fall of Rain during the week	2	47
Registered between 1st January and 16th July 1871	16	86
Total fall of Rain between 1st January and 23rd July	19	33

THE MASTER ATTENDANTSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I was much astonished this morning to read in your paper that Captain Robinson had been appointed Acting Master Attendant. Surely this must be a mistake, for two reasons—first, because Captain Robinson would never accept an inferior appointment to his own; secondly, Captain Robinson is surely too much of a gentleman by any unofficer-like mode of proceeding to stop promotion in a service which has so very few bonuses to look forward to. Superintendent of Marine, member of the Harbour Board, and Master Attendant! Goodness gracious! Why, this is captain, midshipman, and loblolly-boy all in one. R. N.

Main Top, July 24.

THE BOMBAY PIER COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—When I first addressed you, in reply to your correspondent "Z," I neither expected nor intended to enter into a long newspaper controversy, lacking both the leisure and inclination necessary for carrying on a paper war of this description; and it is therefore with reluctance that I am writing again on the subject in question. However, although there is really nothing more in "Z's" communication published this morning than a repetition of the vague general assertions in which he deals so freely, yet, as they are now accompanied by a few queries put to me point blank, I am in honour obliged to answer them; and, in doing so, I must first assure you that I shall not trouble you with any further letters relating to the scheme, the objections to which have, I consider, all been met and disposed of; so "Z" may now "hammer away" at his pleasure without any fear of striking another spark from me.

The replies to his enquiries I will give in as concise a form as that in which the interrogations are made:—

1. "Government were induced to throw their Apollo Pier scheme overboard," because the funds necessary for carrying it out were not forthcoming and could not be obtained in the then unsatisfactory state of the imperial finances.

2. The P. & O. Co. "never thought of building a pier on their Mazagon property," because the sea bottom there is unsuitable for such a projection, the process of silting up being constantly going on and making it impossible to rely on the depth of water continuing the same for any length of time.

3. "The Colaba Company relinquished their pier project," because, after they had obtained a concession for the purpose a few years ago, and allowed the opportunity to slip by through the timid hesitation of the native shareholders, Government naturally enough refused to grant it over again when it was once more applied for lately.

4. "A dozen European merchants, or even half a dozen, have not joined the Direction" of the Pier Company, because, I imagine, they were not applied to, the management of the concern being already in the hands of one of the first of our European firms; and I have generally noticed, that when people get a good thing into their possession they are not in a great hurry to invite others to share with them, while the position of Sir Charles Forbes and Co., and the esteem in which they are held, is sufficient guarantee that the affairs of the company will be well administered.

A letter in to-day's *Times of India*, signed "H. C.," adds valuable testimony of the opinion which must be formed of the project by all unprejudiced sensible men, by quoting a paragraph on the subject from the Colaba Company's report, in which it is said, that the "Directors believe that the trade of the port urgently demands such accommodation," and there can be very little doubt that whoever first supplies this demand will reap a handsome profit by it.

Only one other little question now remains demanding attention in "Z's" letter, and that is the one in which he asks, "How can Government be cajoled into limiting its operations in docks to providing accommodation for a *portion* of the shipping trade only?" I reply, Sir, there will be no occasion for any *cajoling* to be used in the matter. Have Government the funds to spare for such an extensive work, or are they likely to be able to provide accommodation for the *whole* shipping trade of Bombay at once? Looking at the way in which large Government enterprises are usually carried out in India, I say it is a *very* improbable contingency, nay, one that need not be taken into calculation at all. As for the "Dock Trust," or Harbour Trust, as I believe it is to be called, it is not yet established, nor is its constitution even settled, and *when* it is appointed it will have enough to do for the present to carry out existing works before it will have the money to spare to construct docks large enough for the *whole shipping* of the port. It would, however, be a great objection to the formation of a Harbour Trust, if it is likely to stifle private enterprise in these matters; and I am therefore glad that the idea has been suggested by "Z," as it will enable Government to take it into consideration while arranging the constitution and duties of the Trust.

Once more, then, asserting my unshaken belief in the advantages of the pier project and of the profit to be derived from it, I subscribe myself

ONE WHO HAS APPLIED FOR SHARES.

24th July.

BOMBAY.

Matharpacady Village Education Society.—The secretary of the above society acknowledges a number of subscriptions amounting to Rs. 210.

Theft.—A Hindoo named Luxmon Buldeo was sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday to six months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing a bracelet belonging to Mahomed Ameer.

Khandeish.—A Khandeish paper reports that a slight outbreak of cholera has occurred at Dhoolia; while the epidemic rages furiously at two other places in the collectorate, Shahaden and Sultanpoor.

Refusal of Duty.—Two seamen of the ship Princess Alexandra were charged before the Senior Magistrate yesterday with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty. The first prisoner was sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment, and the second to ten days.

The ship Charles Bal, 1,431 tons, Captain Robert Chapman, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 6,240 bales of cotton, 10,386¾ cwts. of linseed, 351 cwts. of rapeseed, 174½ cwts. of coffee, 216 cwts. of coir-yarn, 280 cwts. of horns, 1,100 cwts. of galls, and 52 bags of rags.

The Vagrancy Act.—Robert King, an European, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday with wandering about without any employment or visible means of subsistence, and was ordered to be sent to the work-house attached to the House of Correction under the Vagrancy Act.

A Pick-pocket.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Ebrahim Hoossein was charged with stealing twenty-one rupees from the pocket of one Abdool Hoossein at the Byculla Station of the G. I. P. Railway. He was found guilty and sentenced to receive twenty stripes near the station.

Kidnapping a Girl.—A few days ago a Banian girl aged about seven years, was kidnapped from Oomreth talooka, in the Kaira collectorate. The offender in this case is a woman who had taken the girl to Ahmedabad for the purpose of selling her there. She has been committed by the District Magistrate at Kaira for trial before the Sessions Court.

A Native Author Rewarded by H. H. Mulharao.—Mr. Vyal Itcharam Oomtharam, who recently published a book in Guzerathi, called "Jadoo Kuput Prakash," or the mysteries of magic unveiled, has been presented by H. H. Mulharao with a pair of shawls and a pearl lace, worth about Rs. 1,000. The author has got permission to dedicate the second volume of his book, which he intends to publish shortly, to His Highness.

Death from Drowning.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Sion concerning the death of a Hindoo, name unknown. It appears that on Sunday afternoon, a malee in the employ of Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee Soonawalla went near a well for the purpose of grazing two bullocks, and as he approached the well he felt a very bad smell. Looking about the place he saw the body of the deceased floating in the well. The jury found that the deceased met with his death by drowning in a well.

Death of Mr. Rustomjee Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia.—We regret to have to announce the death on Sunday night last, at his residence at Girgaum, of Mr. Rustomjee Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia. The deceased gentleman belonged to a very respectable family, and was much liked for his simple and unassuming manners and for his pious disposition. He was at one time in business, but owing to reverses, he led a retired life. He was three or four times seized with paralysis, and the last attack on Saturday proved fatal. He died in his sixty-eighth year, leaving his widow and five children to bemoan his loss. He was the elder surviving brother of our townsman, Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia.

The Bombay Municipality.—There is no truth whatever in the paragraph published by our local contemporary, as an extract from a native paper, that notice had been given to Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee, Collector of Taxes on Public Conveyances, that his services would be dispensed with. The *Times of India* has recently given publicity to various statements relating to the Municipality and taken from the native press, which have one and all proved incorrect. Only on Saturday he stated on the authority of another paper that, by the separation of the Assessor's department from that of the Collector, an additional expense of Rs. 59,000 a year was entailed on the Municipality, whereas the fact is that by that arrangement the Municipality saved Rs. 23,000 per annum! Again, a few days ago, Mr. Maidment had to resign, on the alleged ground that the monthly instalments were not paid to Government, the fact being that they were duly paid as usual, and the Controller remains fast in his post!

Poona.—The much-longed-for rain has at length come. Though we have not yet had a steady downpour, still we have had enough to clear the air and make the fields look green and flourishing. Even the grass around Poona had a burnt up look until this welcome rain visited us. We trust that we shall have now a good season, and that the unhealthiness which has been so general during the past month may now pass away. The water at the Bund has risen considerably, and the view from the Fitzgerald Bridge is exceedingly beautiful and picturesque. The river is very full.—*Deccan Herald.*

Poona Boat Club.—We understand that on Friday afternoon there will be Scratch Races in connection with the Poona Boat Club, and that the ladies—friends of the members—are to be allowed to witness them from the little boat-house near the Bund. We hear that refreshments are to be provided, and that everything is to be done to render the entertainment pleasant and agreeable to the favoured guests. We hope the day will be favourable, and that the success of the undertaking will be such as to lead to many succeeding evenings being spent, in company with the ladies, at the little boat-house by the river. Such entertainments will make the Poona Boat Club very popular. The new secretary seems to know how to make his undertaking successful.—*Ibid.*

Poona Gymkhana.—A great crowd gathered on Saturday at the Gymkhana to witness the races. There were carriages of all kinds and degrees, filled with visitors, horses with their riders, and, in addition, a crowd of foot passengers filling every available place where they could get a glimpse of what was going on. The ground, however, was too soft and unfit for racing—so they were postponed till next Tuesday, when, it is hoped, the weather may be more favourable. Great interest was excited by the tilting at the ring, and hurdle leaping, &c., which were vigorously carried on until past six o'clock. Very great disappointment was felt in the postponement of the races; but everything was done by the honorary secretary to make up for the disappointment.—*Ibid.*

State of the Roads in Poona.—The roads in Poona, both in the city and camp, want a good deal of attention just now. This is time when metal should be laid down, as it would soon sink into the soft ground and allow of carriages passing over it. The camp roads, especially the cross roads at Ghorpoorie, are very heavy, and foot passengers sink ankle deep in soft mud. Those in the city are very much worse, the mud over them is twice as deep, and in some parts there are holes which, being filled with water, render the streets very disagreeable to those who are, from poverty, obliged to walk over them. We would recommend that immediate attention should be paid by the Municipal Commissioners to the city roads: we have no doubt that the camp roads will receive immediate attention on the part of the authorities.—*Ibid.*

THE TURKISH TELEGRAPH LINE.

The following telegram was placed at the disposal of the press yesterday:—

"Ottoman authorities report that communication with England by their lines is restored. Messages can now be accepted *via* Turkey."

THE MURDER CASE.

The Senior Magistrate yesterday committed Meeya Syed Ismael and Hajee Sheik Issub for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, in having on or about the 9th instant caused the death of a Portuguese, name unknown.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Yesterday there were in all 263 prisoners in the House of Correction. Of these 82 were under sentences from the High Court, 2 from the Court of Petty Sessions, 150 from the Magistrates of Police, 28 from Military Courts Martial, and 1 from Naval Court Martial. Of the prisoners, 103 were Europeans, and the remaining 160 were natives.

THE TRIPLE EXECUTION TO-DAY.

This morning, at half-past 7 o'clock, the three prisoners who were condemned to death by Sir Charles Sargent at the last Criminal Sessions, will be executed in front of the County Jail. One of them, Patrick Robinson, a private of H. M. 49th Regiment, C Company, was convicted of the murder of one Tookroo on the 11th March last at Asseerghur, where the detachment of the regiment was then stationed. The second man is named Shaik Moorad Hoosein Ali, a sea-faring man, who murdered Asha, woman, on the night of the 28th May last in a house in Duncan Road. Ibboo Shaboodeen, the third prisoner, was convicted of the murder of one Imam Khan, a man of advanced age, at the latter's house in the Chuckla, on the 19th April last. This is perhaps the second instance, for some years past, in which the execution of more than two persons at the same time is known to have taken place in Bombay. The first occurred several years ago when four Greeks were executed the same day for the murder of four Marwarrees in a shop in Obelisk Road.

DISTURBANCE BY BELOOCHEES IN SURAT.

We learn that on the afternoon of the 16th instant, a serious disturbance took place in the city of Surat. Three Beloochees belonging to the military camp went to the house of a prostitute near Bhaga Talao, and finding the door shut, they forcibly opened it, entered the house, and committed an outrageous assault upon the woman. The woman sent her son to call the police, and on the arrival of a number of policemen the Beloochees left the house and proceeded towards the bazaar, where a row between them and the police took place. They afterwards went to several other places and carried on all sorts of mischief, but when a number of European officers came to the assistance of the police they were arrested, though with some difficulty. These men were armed with sticks and weapons, and during the scuffle that ensued between them and the police several policemen were seriously injured. They were charged on the 18th, before the Hoozoor Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Surat, on various charges, and after the examination of several witnesses were remanded to jail.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

(For the fortnight ending 15th July.)

Ahmednuggur Collectorate.—Sowing operations have been delayed for want of rain, which was urgently required. The public health was reported to be good, but fever and ague were reported as prevalent in a few places.

Tanna Collectorate.—The rain fall during the fortnight under report was favourable in some talookas; while slight in others. In talookas in which the fall was favourable, transplanting had progressed favourably; the reverse in talookas in which the fall was deficient. The state of public health was good. Cattle disease prevailed slightly in Wada, Moorbaur, and Kurjut talookas.

Colaba Collectorate.—The fall of rain in the talookas of Roha and Mhar was sufficient, and transplanting operations were almost completed. In the talookas of Alibag, Penn, and Mangaon want of rain was complained of, and transplanting has scarcely commenced. The locusts alluded to in the report for the last fortnight were reported to have disappeared. The state of public health was generally good. Fever was, however, reported in a few places in the talookas of Roha and Mangaon.

ASSAULTING A BAILIFF.

At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, before the Senior Magistrate, one Khimjee was charged with committing an assault against the person of Burjorjee Ookerjee, a bailiff.

Complainant said—I am a special bailiff, Alliance Financial Corporation. I have got a certificate from the Sheriff. I received instructions on the 5th instant from Mr. G. R. Wilson, liquidator of the Corporation, to arrest Kesherchund Roychund for calls. I went in search of Kesherchund. Yesterday I saw him in a buggy going from Bhooleshwur to Coombartookra. I stopped the buggy and showed him the warrant in original, serving him with copy. We afterwards went together in the buggy towards the bailiff's office. It

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was a hack buggy. Kesherchund stopped and got out at the corner of Withulwady. He escaped from my custody. I caught hold of him again by the collar. Defendant caught hold of my arm when standing behind my back. There were one hundred men. I also was struck by these people. Defendant held me and struck me on my left side with his hand. He struck me one or two blows. In this struggle my clothes were torn. In the meantime Kesherchund got away from my hand and escaped. I then caught hold of the defendant and made him over to the police at Ramwady. I have not caught Kesherchund again.

Cross-examined by Mr. Payne—I did not see defendant till I had caught hold of Kesherchund. He was with the other people. I called out "thief, thief." Kesherchund said "let me go." I said "I am bailiff; I have got hold of this man." Defendant went with me to the police. I am Mr. Wilson's servant. I have no authority from the Sheriff but this paper (paper signed by Mr. Venayekrow Wasoodew.)

Several witnesses were examined, and the defendant was convicted and fined Rs. 50.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—24TH JULY.

(Before J. O'Leary Esq.)

KHOJA THAVER FAZUL VS. MRS. EZEKIEL BARROCK, WIDOW.

Mr. Keir appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Khunderao for the defendant. The suit was to recover Rs. 498, being the house-rent due by defendant to plaintiff from 1st February to 31st December 1870, eleven months, at Rs. 45 per month. The Court gave a verdict for plaintiff for the amount claimed and costs.

MRS. EZEKIEL BARROCK, WIDOW, VS. MRS. S. GUBBAY, WIDOW.

The plaintiff claim Rs. 648, amount of the rent of the first and second stories of a house at Byculla, from 1st February 1870 to 31st March 1871, being fourteen months, at Rs. 47 per month. After the examination of witnesses on both sides His Honor gave a verdict for plaintiff for the full amount with costs. Mr. Khunderao for plaintiff; Mr. Tyabjee for defendant.

PRE-SOCRATIC DARWINISM.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PROFESSOR BLACKIE of Edinburgh delivered a lecture at the end of April last at the Royal Institution, London, which we suppose awaits publication in some substantial form, as it was not reported in the London newspapers. Its object was to give a broad and general view, with the aid of the learned works of Preller, Karsten, and Zeller, of what may be gathered from Plato, Aristotle, Eusebius, Hippolytus, Clemens, Plutarch, and Stobæus, of the state of Greek thought anterior to the time of Socrates. The Professor's introductory remarks were sound and well-timed. He said, "With regard to the whole of this early period of Greek thought two general remarks may be made: first, in reference to its locality, that it is more Asiatic than European, the Greek colonies of Asia Minor being its cradle; and second, with respect to its character, that in those early times all knowledge, thinking, and feeling was less specialised than at the present day; in such fashion that if the things known and speculated on were much fewer, the men who knew and speculated on them were more complete. In our time the gulf that separates the scientific from the metaphysical, the imaginative, and the religious man, and all these from the man of business and affairs, is often very great, and practically impassable. The scholar will have nothing to do with physical science; the student of mind ignores matter; the dissector of brain ignores mind, and both seem either unable or unwilling to bridge over the space that separates the special province of cognition from the general domain of human spiritual instincts, aspirations, and emotions. It seems, indeed, the inevitable tendency of the division of labour, while it improves and multiplies the product, to narrow and to dwarf the producer. The ancient intellect grew up more like a rich leafy tree with many branches, spreading themselves out towards the sun on all sides; the modern man is taught only to live in a straight line, and to extend himself, as J. S. Mill says of Jeremy Bentham, infinitely in one direction. He thus loses the central point of philosophic survey altogether, or at best works out only one idea, which he is inclined to impose on the universal system of things, and cultivating assiduously one side of his nature, cheats himself of the beautiful symmetry and balance of a complete growth. More particularly we must observe that the opposition betwixt physical science and metaphysical speculation, so common in modern times, was not known to the ancients; their physics was always mixed largely with metaphysics; or rather we now are in the habit of treating separately subjects which then had not begun to be even thought of as separate; the man of physical science was at the same time a metaphysical thinker; the materialist was also a spiritualist; and science stood before men, not naked as now with the exposures of a cunning dissector, but festooned with the flowers of poetry and fragrant with the breath of piety. Hence it comes that in Empedocles, for instance, we find that complex combination of physician, poet, priest, and politician, so difficult for us moderns to understand. Nature was constantly speaking to those ancient Greek sages in the language of morals; and morals on the other hand, did not disdain to use the language of nature. That which had never been divorced could not be looked on as antagonistic.

"It is not, therefore, altogether true—certainly not to be taken in a strict and literal sense—when we read that Socrates was the father of Moral Philosophy. Pythagoras was a great moralist and a pious man more than a hundred years before him; the so-called Seven wise men, as Laertius well notes, were all not merely or mainly speculative thinkers, but active citizens, and often practical statesmen, and so could not avoid making human life, and the laws of the social organism, one of their principal studies. The social world, in fact, could no more exist without moral philosophy in some shape or other, than the physical world could grow and blossom without the sun; and the mission of Socrates therefore was not so much to create a moral philosophy which had never existed before, as (1) to protest against a habit of physico-metaphysical speculation, which wasted itself in vague conjectures, and which in the then state of scientific observation could lead to no practical result (Xen. Mem. i. 14, 15); and (2) by putting the weapons of an exact logic into the hands of thinking men, to teach them how to vanquish scepticism on its own battlefield, and to plant morals, as practical reason, on the high vantage ground of a demonstrative science. This characteristically Greek tendency to identify moral with reason, and right action with true thinking, appears equally in Xenophon's dialogic reminiscences, and in Plato's argumentative dialogues, as the characteristic feature of the Socratic philosophy; and the scientific control of morals by logic is a peculiarity marked enough to draw a strong line of distinction between the gnomic morality which inspired Homer and Hesiod no less than Pythagoras, and the systematically-built-up ethics of which Socrates and Plato were the architects."

In his survey Professor Blackie divided the pre-Socratic thinkers into three distinctive classes—I, the Hylozoists; II, the Atomists; and III, the Metaphysical Philosophers. As we propose to give his remarks on the first class we may refer briefly to the other two. Of the Atomists the distinguished head DEMOCRITUS of Abdara, a sort of Humboldt of the fifth ante-Christian century. His philosophy is characterised as pure Atheism. The third last and most distinguished class of early Greek thinkers—those who taught that "the first principle" was not a thing objective, visible, or tangible, or appreciable by the senses in any way but an inward, invisible, formative principle called mind or some function of mind. Of these the chief is Pythagoras, who in his doctrine of numbers taught the unity and orderliness of all governing principles. Xenophanes of Colophon adds to this the doctrine of flux and mutability. Again, Anaxagoras, the friend of Pericles and the precursor of Plato: in whose *Nous* is proclaimed an *arché*, "a natural and beautiful culmination which harmonises in one significant word the philosophy of Greece, the faith of Christendom, and the instincts of a healthy humanity." We now revert to Professor Blackie's account of the first class of pre-Socratic thinkers:—

"By the *Hylozoists* I understand those philosophers who found the *arché* or first principle of things in some external, objective, visible, tangible, material element; and yet they were not materialists in the popular sense of the word at all; for they knew nothing of, and could scarcely have considered that idea, so familiar to us, of a dead matter opposed to mind. With them all Nature was conceived as essentially alive; 'all things,' as Thales said, 'are full of gods' (Diog. Laert. 1. 27); hence the technical term hylozoism, or vitalised matter. With this class of thinkers all matter was conceived of as permeated and interfused and moulded by a divine and reasonable power felt to be everywhere present, but spoken of only and mainly under some favourite bodily presentation. What the orthodox Romanist believes to have taken place by a special miracle through sacerdotal agency in the elements of bread and wine consecrated in the mass, this the Hellenic hylozoist believed constantly to take place everywhere by the eternal miracle of Nature, and specially to be manifested in the element which he looked upon as most entitled to the dignity of *arché*, or original principle. The names which fall under this first class are five—viz., Thales, Anaximander, Anaximenes, Heraclitus, Empedocles.

"Of all these the most popularly known is Thales; though, so far as speculative significance is concerned, his name is to us certainly not the most interesting. The familiarity of his name to our modern ears is doubtless owing to his historical connection with the famous names of Solon and Crœsus, made public property by the pleasant pen of Herodotus. His calculation of eclipses also fixes him as a notable mark in the history of mathematical science; while his characteristic doctrine that water, or rather fluidity, is the *arché*, has perhaps received an accidental advertisement of wide circulation in the well-known initial words of Pindar's Olympian Ode, *ariston men udor*. The philosophical value of this maxim is not very great; yet it confessedly announced a principle which, so far as it goes, has been confirmed and strengthened by the various investigations of modern physical science." This is exemplified in the variety of forms of water, its affording a home for teeming organisms and its prevalence as a chemical constituent in nature also:—

"The fecundity of the fishy tribe was another fact of superficial Nature on which Thales is reported to have founded his doctrine; a fact which the minute observations and calculations of modern naturalists have brought into most significant prominence. Ancient mythology, also, not only in its Hellenic but in many far-distant forms, agreed in testifying to the great part played by water in the original creation of the world. Homer (Iliad, xiv, 201) sang of an Olympian dynasty older than Jove—

'Ocean the primal father of Gods and Tethys the mother,'

and with this the Babylonian tradition in Berosus of primeval 'water and darkness,' and the Hindu Avatar of Brahm, as Narayana (Nereus, *nero*, Nar) strikingly agreed. The physical truth indicated in these mythologies is distinctly stated in the Mosaic record (Gen. i. 3)" for the apparent difference is easily removed from between the cosmogony of Moses and that of Thales.

"A disciple of Thales was Anaximander, and, like his master, a citizen of the flourishing Ionic colony of Miletus. In the doctrine of this philosopher that the *apeiron* is the *arché*, we find a certain departure from the general character of the class to which he belongs; for though this *apeiron* the *Infinite*, or rather the *Undetermined*, was something external and objective, it differed from the *arche* of Thales, and the other teachers of this school, in that it was a something neither visible nor tangible, nor cognoscible by human senses in their ordinary action. The *apeiron* was conceived as a sort of indeterminate basis of all existence—something, perhaps, like the protoplasm of a distinguished living physiologist, containing the possibilities of all that may be, but the reality of nothing that is; an element neither water, nor air, nor earth, nor fire, but a common matrix out of which they are developed by a system of internal differentiation. The only value of this Anaximandrian notion seems to lie not certainly in any reality which can be proved to belong to it, but rather in the truly philosophical principle that it involves, that things are not what they seem, and that what the superficial observer calls different things are, when nicely looked into, often only different states of the same thing. What profound truth lies in this view, the frequent presentation under the appliances of modern chemistry of the same body under the liquid, gaseous, and solid forms, most amply demonstrates. Beyond this, the fragments of Anaximandrian speculation possess nothing to interest the modern thinker; except only, we must by no means omit to mention his singular anticipation of the Darwinian theory of the descent of man by a process of development from the inferior animals. This doctrine is distinctly stated as belonging to Anaximander by Hippolytus (*Ref. Hær.*, i. 6), and by Plutarch in various places, in words as we shall now translate them—

> 'Anaximander says that the first animals were generated in the liquid element, and were enclosed in certain thin prickly rin. s or skins; that as they grew they became more and more consolidated, till at length, the shell bursting, they came out into a different form of life.' (Plac., Phil. v. 19.)
>
> 'Anaximander says that man originally was born (developed) out of different animals; for that, while other animals, the moment they are born, know how to help themselves and procure food, man alone requires a long nursing; and being such as he is now, could not possibly have had his life preserved in the earliest stages.' (Apud Euseb., Præpar. Evang., i. 8.)
>
> 'Anaximander declares that man originally had his existence as a sort of fish among fishes, and that being nursed in a soft element, like creatures that live in the mud, he by degrees became strong enough to help himself, and being cast out from his original slimy home, took the dry land, and became a terrestrial animal.' (*Quæst, Sympos.*, viii., 4.)

"This theory, indeed, which has so strangely startled us moderns, was quite familiar to the Greeks, and appears in the well-known account of the Egyptian frogs crawling, half-released, from the slime of the Nile (Ælian, V. H.), and in not a few other quarters. In modern times, also, Lord Monboddo was not singular in directing attention to the probable indications of an original caudal appendage in man; a French writer before him had expatiated largely on the evidence of this fact, and for that other yet more remarkable one, that the sea had at one time possessed the whole dry land—at which period man, according to Anaximander's idea, was certainly a fish, and could, indeed, have existed in no other form." See a curious book referred to—"Telliamed or Discourses between an Indian Philosopher and a French Missionary; from the French of DeMaillet"—London 1750. Anaximenes laid down the proposition that air, not water, was the *arché*. Next comes Heraclitus, perhaps the most eminent Greek name previous to Plato. He held *fire* to be the *arché* as a divine activity. Lastly, we have the poet Empedocles of Agregentum, who added earth to the three "elements" of his predecessors. "He shows a decided tendency to break down the wall of partition between man and the lower animals; nay, he asserts that intelligence belongs to plants as well as to animals; and that man in his present state is in the fourth degree of gradual ascent from a less complete and more dependent to a more complete and less dependent state of existence (Plut., Plac. Phil., v., 19)." He thus shares with Anaximander the glory or the folly, as it may turn out, of the development theory of animal life so attractively put forward by Darwin."

FAMINE IN PERSIA.

THE following telegram has been received from Colonel Hay, Calcutta, from the Foreign Secretary, Simla:—

"Your letter of 12th, following telegram, received from British Minister, Teheran. Since middle of June more favourable reports have been received from Shiraz and Meshed, but at Teheran bread is still very dear, and it is feared there will be great suffering during the next winter. The only means of affording help in an inland country like this would be money. The Resident at Bushire might distribute any portion sent for Fars, and I would willingly attend to the distribution of donations intended for Ispahan, Yezd, Khorassan, and Teheran."

The above replies to following telegram sent by the Viceroy, on 17th July, to Mr. Alison, Teheran:—

"Please telegraph full extent of existing distress from famine in Persia, local means available for amelioration, how far extraneous help is needed, whether such help should be in money or kinds, and whether you would charge yourself with its administration."

The *Englishman* publishes the following letter, dated from Shiraz, on 10th June:—"I may mention that this famine has been, and is even now to a great extent, a terrible fact. Anticipating something of the kind from what I saw and heard at Bushire, I took up two mule-loads of rice; but, although the distribution from day to day of this little store was an undoubted relief, it was barely anything in affording effectual sustenance beyond the day. There was just the hope that, present necessities satisfied, the morrow might bring new help; and some of the applicants continued to follow us from stage to stage and so secure a repetition of the pittance given. The people are left to hunger and die; and the death of the able-bodied throws the young and infirm upon the charity of neighbours,—a charity of which I fear there is not much more than of patriotism in this land. I can hardly credit the statistics furnished me of the town of Kázerun, but the emaciated and miserable appearance of the few inhabitants we saw there, and the speaking silence of the hovels, give evidence of its possible truth. They say, that a few months ago, Kázerun had a population of, roughly, 10,000: of these 4,000 have died—4,000 have fled in despair—and but 2,000 remain behind. Yet this place is readily accessible to relief from Bushire and Shiraz, being about midway between the two! The harvest that will now be gathered, or that, in some cases, has been gathered, may save many lives (and there is wheat now procurable at Kázerun); but I doubt the sufficiency of the crops. How long the store will last, or how many may die from want of means to purchase it, Heaven knows. The old women and children who have lost their male supporters, appear to be the most helpless. The cholera does not seem to have been so bad as represented, nor can it be considered disease but starvation which is committing unusual havoc in Southern Persia. From Yezd the accounts are still worse. In fact, famine was foreshadowed there on our visit last December."

AFGHANISTAN.

THE family and children of the late Sirdar Futteh Mahomed Khan have arrived in Candahar from Herat. On the night of 26th June, the Ameer placed Sirdar Mahomed Hussein Khan under surveillance, and his property under a guard, and appointed Sirdar Mahomed Ibraheem Khan Governor of Cabul. The Ameer appears to have been extremely displeased with all the relations of Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan, with the exception of Sirdar Mahomed Hussun, whom His Highness considers simple and as having no connexion with Mahomed Aslum Khan. No person is allowed to go into the Bala Hissar at night, and cavalry guards have been appointed to patrol most carefully round the fort and the city of Cabul.

EUROPEANS AND NATIVES IN INDIA.

THE following letter appears in the *Englishman*:—

From time to time there crops up in the columns of the Indian press a discussion on the social relations existing between Europeans and natives in this country The late *salam*-case in Assam, trifling in itself, has served as a peg for many articles and letters, good, bad, and indifferent, on this somewhat stale subject.

The greater part of what has appeared in the newspapers, with reference to this question, has been written, professedly at least, by natives. So far, as I have observed, few Europeans seem ever to have thought it worth their while to pay any attention to the matter, or make any attempt to take up the cudgels in their own defence. The consequence is that judgment has hitherto been given all on one side, and the pride, selfishness, and unsociability of the Europeans residing in India have been universally accepted as the sole cause of the estrangement which undoubtedly exists between themselves and their native fellow-subjects. Even the few Europeans who have ever alluded to the subject at all have generally, in the end, admitted that this unpleasant state of things is mainly due to the fact that Englishmen are, as a rule, a churlish, unsympathetic, exclusive, and ill-tempered nation.

Now geniality, polished courtesy, and expansive sympathies are not, in sober truth, the qualities that most distinguish the average Briton. But I think you will agree with me that the exclusiveness and want of sympathy are not all on one side. When we find ourselves regarded as *mlechas* by one large section of the native community and as *kaffirs* by the other, we should indeed be little short of angels if we did not, more or less, reciprocate the feelings implied in those not very complimentary epithets. Even in the eyes of educated Hindoos, we are a race superlatively unclean in our habits and food, and unintelligible in our ways of thought, while the meaner sort have a vague idea that we are a semi-cannibal people, whose constant diet is half-raw beef, washed down with copious draughts of *brandy sharab*. The Musalman dislikes us doubly: first, as infidels; and secondly, as the destroyers of the glory and supremacy of Islam in this country.

Conscious of all this, the Anglo-Indian has come to the conclusion that to hold himself somewhat aloof from the native is the best and pleasantest course for all concerned, and that if he keeps up an interchange of the barest civilities, it is all that is required. He does not visit natives, because he has a strong impression that they would much rather he didn't, and the visiting process would certainly be an intolerable bore to himself. When in communication with natives of any rank, he has an uneasy feeling that there is an elaborate code of etiquette which he may, unknown to himself, infringe, and feelings and prejudices which he cannot by any possibility understand or appreciate, and to which he may at any time administer a rude, though perfectly unintentional shock. The dash of *brusquerie*, which marks the social intercourse of his own countrymen, makes extremely distasteful to him the elaborate and somewhat fawning ceremonies of Asiatic courtesy.

It is impossible that any European gentleman should ever be received into a native gentleman's family circle, as he would into that of one of his own countrymen; nor is it, indeed, desirable that it should be so. On his side, knowing that the native's ideas with regard to women are extremely repugnant to his own he is no way desirous to encourage the latter to any degree of social familiarity. As a general rule, indeed, he only desires to get out of his house as quickly as possible, a man who would feel insulted by being asked to sit down at the same dinner-table with him; and I take it, those high officials and others who make any attempt at freer intercourse with natives do so, not from any pleasure it gives them, but simply because they believe it to be one of the duties of their station.

In fine, I cannot think that too close an amalgamation of the European and native elements in this country is in any wise desirable. In your remarks on Mr. Atherton's letter you clearly pointed out the physical obstacles that stand in the way of his scheme,—obstacles which are, and must, in the nature of things, remain insuperable. Giving Mr. Atherton full credit for the purity and philanthropy of his motives, it still seems to me that his ideas, if carried into practice, would inflict considerable damage in many ways on our position in India. Greece conquered her conquerors, and Hindustan, from whatever cause, has in no case exercised a benign influence on those whom she has received into her bosom. Where are now the fair-faced, stalwart, joyous Aryan warriors of the old Vedic times, where the hardy and warlike Musalman and the once lordly Portuguese? They all of them yielded to the influence of the Circe's cup held to their lips by hands well skilled in ministering to every depraved desire of indolence and sensuality. And they fell one after the other. It was reserved for the rugged and ungracious islander, strong of hand and cool of head, to grasp the mighty prize that fell from their enervated grasp. To the last day of an existence in India we shall still have need of the strong Saxon hand and the cool Saxon brain, and these, with all due deference to Mr. Atherton, no Indian mothers can give us.

I have set down but little of what might be said on this matter, for I have already trespassed far too much on your patience, especially after your late pointed remarks to correspondents. But perhaps the subject is one on which you may not think a little space thrown away.

BRITANNICUS.

THE SIMLA CAUSE CELEBRE.

O'CONNOR VS. PARSONS.

(*Englishman.*)

WE publish in another column a report of the first day's proceedings in the important case of O'Connor vs. Parsons. The plaintiff complains of illegal imprisonment of an aggravated sort, and claims damages at Rs. 20,000 from Major Parsons, the Deputy Commissioner of Simla. No suit of equal importance to the English public in the mofussil has taken place for many years. With the growth of the municipal system throughout India, English residents are exposed to a new set of rules, and their rights are restrained by a new class of limitations. The issue of this case will affect in a very important manner the status of British European subjects living in the large mofussil towns, and we are glad to notice that each side is represented by the best legal talent that could be procured in the Punjab. The defendant, Major Parsons, is defended by the Government pleader, Mr. Plowden, but it is said that if he loses his case he will have to pay all costs. We think it, however, a most questionable policy on the part of the authorities to allow the Government pleader to appear in cases of this sort. The Punjab has already a bad name for the mode in which justice is administered, and every petty official shields himself behind the authority of his office. We shall carefully refrain from any comment on the present case till the proper time comes, but meanwhile we hear that grave dissatisfaction has been given by the unfortunate changes which have taken place as to the situation in which the Court was to be held. It was at first understood by the people at Simla that it would be held in the usual Court-house, then the Masonic Lodge and the Assembly Rooms were supposed to be chosen on account of the sensation which the trial excited, and the crowd which it was likely to attract. But finally, and without any notice to the public, the scene was changed to a room in the private house of a North-West Civilian whom the Umballa Commissioner was visiting; and, to make the misfortune more complete, this house happened to lie far down the hill, and beyond the reach of the unofficial community, who had their own business to attend to. Mr. Commissioner Macnab's name is a sufficient guarantee that no injustice was intended, but we hear that this oversight has given rise to a most undesirable feeling. Such a procedure would not have been tolerated in Bengal. Here is an English tradesman complaining of the most serious wrong that a subject can sustain from the hands of the local authorities, and his case is quietly disposed of in a room of a private house belonging to another official, and which, although nominally open to the public, is practically guarded by the social restraints which separate the class to which the plaintiff belongs from the serene strata of Civilianism. We shall continue our reports from day to day, and whatever may be the issue of the present suit, we think that Mr. O'Connor has deserved well of the English community in the mofussil centres by bringing his rights as a British subject to formal trial.

The following is the report of the first day's proceedings:—

E. T. O'CONNOR *vs.* Major PARSONS, Deputy Commissioner of Simla.

Action for Rs. 20,000, damages for illegal imprisonment. Mr. Reynolds, barrister-at-law, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr Plowden, barrister-at-law, for the defendant.

Mr. Reynolds, in reply to the Court, stated that he believed he and the learned counsel on the other side had agreed upon the issues. The first was, whether Major Parsons acted in the *bona fide* belief that he was within his jurisdiction; and, secondly, whether, if he was so acting within his jurisdiction, did he act maliciously or without probable cause. He (Mr. Reynolds) contended that if Major Parsons was within his jurisdiction, then he acted maliciously and without reasonable and probable cause, and was therefore liable to an action for damages. If he was beyond his jurisdiction, then he contended that he had not acted with reasonable care, and that Act X. of 1850 would not protect him.

Mr. Plowden stated that his contention would be that Major Parsons was acting within his jurisdiction, but that if he had exceeded it he had acted *bona fide* in the belief that he had jurisdiction to sentence Mr. O'Connor. If he was acting within his jurisdiction, Mr. Plowden denied malice, and asserted that the defendant had reasonable and probable cause. Mr. Plowden added that he was instructed by Government to appear for Major Parsons.

The issues agreed upon on both sides were as follow:—(1) Did the defendant act beyond his jurisdiction in sentencing the plaintiff to imprisonment on the 16th February? (2) If so, did he *bona fide* believe that he had jurisdiction to pass the sentence? (3) If he acted within his jurisdiction, did he act maliciously and without reasonable and probable cause? And (4) as to the amount of damages.

Mr. Reynolds, in opening his case, stated that some time in January last Mr. O'Connor bought the property in Simla, known as Willow Bank, and a few days afterwards applied to the Municipal Committee for permission to make certain alterations and improvements to the premises. A day or two after the application, Major Parsons, the defendant, Dr. Thorp, Colonel Roberts, and Mr. Beltram, met together at Mr. O'Connor's premises, and asked him what alteration he wanted to make. The plaintiff stated what he wished to do, and was told to submit a plan to the Municipal Commissioners at their next meeting. This Mr. O'Connor did at the meeting of the Municipality of the 7th February, which he attended. Major Parsons was also present at the meeting. Mr. O'Connor's plans were discussed, and verbal permission was given him to begin the necessary alterations. Shortly afterwards Major Parsons pointed out that they hardly understood the alterations which Mr. O'Connor proposed to make, and suggested that Colonel Roberts and Mr. Walker should go and see what alterations were needed, and how it was proposed that they should be carried out; and that if they were satisfied that the work would not interfere with the public safety or convenience, permission should be given to Mr. O'Connor to go on with the work. Colonel Roberts and Mr. Walker according came down, gave the required permission, and also supplied Mr. O'Connor with municipal tools for the purpose, telling him to be quick and get the work finished by the 1st March. Mr. O'Connor thereupon began the work, and continued it for two days, till on the evening of the 11th February he received a copy of a resolution by the Municipal Commissioners, informing him of his application being granted, and setting forth the terms on which permission was given to make the alteration. One of the clauses was objected to by Mr. O'Connor. Shortly afterwards, on the same evening, Mr. O'Connor met Major Parsons on the Mall, and the latter asked him if he had received the municipal resolution. Mr. O'Connor replied that he had, but that he objected to one clause in it, which, he considered, interfered with his proprietary rights. Major Parsons stated that the clause must be included in the agreement, and that if Mr. O'Connor would not sign it, he must discontinue the work. This was on the evening of the 11th February, after work had been stopped. The 12th was Sunday, and nothing was done on that day. On the 13th a meeting of the Commissioners was held, at which language was made use of by Major Parsons which showed that he was irate with Mr. O'Connor for refusing to sign the agreement. On the same day, the 13th, Mr. O'Connor received another resolution from the Municipal Commissioners, forwarding an agreement for him to sign, and extending the time for the completion of the work to March 10th. The agreement was objected to by Mr. O'Connor on the 11th, whereupon he was told by Major Parsons to stop work. He did so, and the alterations were not proceeded with till the 13th, when he received another resolution, telling him not to proceed with the work until he had signed the agreement. Mr. O'Connor did not sign the agreement, but entered into communication with the committee on the subject of the clause to which he objected. The following day, the 14th, Mr. O'Connor happened to have business at the cutchery, and, when there, showed Mr. Beltram a draft agreement which he had drawn up on the 13th in supersession of the one he had received from the Municipal Commissioners, and asked him to show it to Major Parsons. Mr. Beltram did so, and soon afterwards returned, stating that Major Parsons wished to see Mr. O'Connor. The plaintiff then went into Major Parsons' room, and a discussion took place as to whether he would sign the agreement which had been sent to him the previous day. Mr. O'Connor declined to sign the agreement as it stood, and stated that he was taking steps to get it modified. Major Parsons thereupon said that Mr. O'Connor had committed a breach of the bye-laws, and fined him Rs. 40. Mr. O'Connor strongly protested against this arbitrary procedure, and asked to be informed who was the complainant in the case. Major Parsons then ordered him to pay the money at once, and told Mr. Beltram, who was present, if the money was not immediately forthcoming, to take Mr. O'Connor to prison. This occurrence took place in the afternoon after bank hours. Mr. O'Connor then wrote out a cheque for the amount of the fine, which Major Parsons at first refused, but afterwards agreed to accept, in payment. In the course of the conversation Major Parsons made use of the following words:—"I fine you Rs 40 to begin with, but for every day the road remains in its present state you will be fined Rs. 200, and if you leave Simla without my permission, I will have you brought back and sent to jail for six months." However, the money was paid, and the plaintiff left the Court. Two days afterwards, on the 16th, while Mr. O'Connor was dressing, Mr. Beltram came in with a warrant for his arrest, which stated that he was charged with the offence of continuing a nuisance. Mr O'Connor was thereupon taken to Court, and immediately upon entering, Major Parsons turned to him and asked him if he had obeyed his order to restore the road to its original state within two days. Mr. O'Connor replied that he did not understand any such order had been issued; but that if the magistrate would repeat the order, it would be his duty to obey it. Major Parsons then said that it was too late, and that he had passed the order, and thereupon sentenced Mr. O'Connor to twenty days' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200. In his record of the case Major Parsons stated that he issued the warrant because he believed Mr. O'Connor was about to go to Calcutta. This was not unlikely for a man of business; but did Major Parsons believe that he was about to abscond. Mr. Reynolds concluded by stating that Major Parsons in his conduct had shown an utter disregard of the commonest and most obvious forms of procedure. He began by illegally imposing a fine of Rs. 40 on Mr O'Connor on the afternoon of the 14th, and wound up by the gross illegality of arresting him upon a warrant on the morning of the 16th, before the two days which he himself admitted having given to Mr. O'Connor to restore the road to its original state had expired.

Mr. Plowden, in reply to the Judge, stated that it was not his wish to address the Court at that stage of the proceedings. The plaintiff would have to prove all his allegations, and for the present he would content himself by simply maintaining that Major Parsons had a *bonâ fide* belief in his jurisdiction in the matter; that even if he was out of jurisdiction, he was protected by Act X. of 1850; and that he had acted with reasonable and proper cause, and without malice.

After a few further remarks, a list of witnesses for the plaintiff was handed in, and the case was adjourned till the following morning (Tuesday, the 18th).

STATE OF THE WEATHER AND PROSPECTS OF THE COTTON CROP IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE BERARS.

From HARRY RIVETT-CARNAC, Esq., C.S., Cotton Commissioner, to the SECRETARY to the CHAMBER of COMMERCE, Bombay.

DATED ALLAHABAD, 19th July 1871.

SIR,—As the season for selling and exporting cotton in the Central Provinces and the Berars has come to a close, and the season for cultivating the crop, with all its anxieties, is now upon us, I follow the usual practice, and forward for the information of your Chamber a report on the state of the weather during the last six weeks, together with the opinions of the officers in the cotton districts of Central India on the prospects of the growing crop.

2. The usual report on the leading points of the past trading season in the Central Provinces and the Berars will reach your Chamber in the course of the next fortnight. It has been delayed in order that full statistics of the cotton trade at the chief ports of British India during the first six months of the current year may be included in the report, which it is hoped may, by the system that it is now proposed to adopt, be more complete than usual, and thus prove of more than ordinary interest.

3. It will not, however, have escaped the notice of your Chamber, from the reports duly submitted by this department, that at the end of the month of May last, when the season may be said to have closed, the total quantity of cotton exported from the railway stations of the Central Provinces and the Berars to Bombay amounted to about 235,000 bales of 400 lbs. each, and that thus the estimates framed by the officers of this department and submitted to your Chamber have not turned out to be very incorrect.

4. Before quoting from the reports of the assistants on the state of the weather and the prospects of the crop, it will, I think, be convenient to try and indicate as clearly as possible the tracts to which these reports refer. The subject has, it is true, been fully explained from time to time in my several annual reports, but as copies of these reports may not always be at hand, an approximate statement of the area sown with cotton in each division, and the quantity usually available for export, will, it is hoped, help to convey a sufficiently correct idea of the probable effect of a favourable or unfavourable season in the circles treated of in the reports of the assistants which will be hereafter quoted.

5. A table is annexed which gives the area sown with cotton in the districts of the Central Provinces and the Berars during the past season, and as during the last few years, although a slight increase has generally been noticed, no very great variation has occurred in this acreage, these figures may be taken to represent with sufficient accuracy the area sown during the present year. The figures of the current season will not be received from the district authorities until later in the year. They will, however, be forwarded without delay to your Chamber as soon as received.

6. The cotton-sowing season in the districts of Central India, to which this report chiefly relates, commences, as your Chamber knows full well, immediately after the setting-in of the monsoon, or rainy season. According to native calculation, the rainy season commences on the 1st day of the month of Mroog, which falls on the 5th of our month of June, and my reports submitted during former years will have shown you the correctness of this calculation, and that heavy rain generally sets in in the Wurdah and Poornah valleys between the 5th and 15th of the month.

THE WURDAH VALLEY.

7. The following extracts from the weekly reports of Mr. Noble, the Assistant to the Cotton Commissioner in the Wurdah Valley Circle, including the districts of Nagpore, Wurdah (Hingunghat), and Chandah, which, as the statement will show, contribute annually to the Bombay market about 30,000 bales of the finest cotton grown in India, describe the state of the weather in that tract from the commencement of the monsoon up to date.

Writing on the 13th June, Mr. Noble says:—"The weather during the past week has been rainy; regular monsoon weather, but unaccompanied by any heavy bursts of rain and wind which generally usher in the monsoon, except on the last day of the week (10th), when above one inch of rain fell. The total rain-fall from the 6th to the 10th was 1·72 inches." He also adds:—"The weather is still rainy and cloudy: on the 11th 1·20, and on the 12th 0·23 inches of rain fell. The rain has for the present stopped all work on the Nagpore farm."

Again, in his report of the 21st June, he adds:—"During the past week 5·41 inches of rain fell: this makes a total of 6·27 inches from the 5th instant. Field-work is suspended, and the seed will be sown at the first favourable opportunity."

"Sowing operations have not yet commenced in any part of the district, and there is not much chance of the sowings being commenced for some days."

8. I have mentioned in a former paragraph that the sowing of the cotton-seed commences as soon as possible after the first downpour of rain. But to admit of sowing operations being conducted, a break of fine weather is necessary. The continuous rain in the Nagpore country stopped progress at first, as the following extract from Mr. Noble's report of the 28th June will show:—

"During the past week the ground has been too wet to allow sowing operations to commence. The last few days were comparatively fine, and sowing was commenced on the farm yesterday. The sowings have now, I think, been generally commenced through the district."

9. The latest reports from Mr. Noble are as follows:—Under date the 6th instant, he says—"The cotton sowings are, I think, almost completed throughout the district, or at least will be so by the end of this week, and jowarree (*Holcus sorghum*) sowings have commenced in some parts in the lighter soils. The weather continued fine until last night (5th), when heavy rain again commenced, and the rain promises to continue, which of course, will cause the sowings to be suspended until the weather has again cleared up."

And again, on the 12th instant, he writes:—"On the 6th and 7th July nearly seven inches of rain fell. This heavy rain has again stopped the sowings, and although we have had no heavy fall of rain since, still the ground is almost too wet for carrying on the sowing operations, but an attempt will be made to sow again this afternoon.

"Most of the cotton sowings are, I think, undoubtedly over, and the young plants are looking well; the larger plants had four to five leaves, while in some fields the plants had barely made an appearance above ground. The different people questioned by me gave favourable replies when asked about the state of the cotton."

10. The remarks in these extracts, although referring directly to the state of the crop in the Nagpore district, describes with sufficient accuracy the state of the weather in the other districts of the division. The district reports show that much rain fell, the figures from 1st of April up to the end of June being as follow:—

	Inches.
Nagpore ...	12·5
Bhundara ...	15·43
Chandah ...	8·51
Hingunghat ...	7·56

11. Of the Wurdah valley crop the prospects cannot, then, be said to be at present very favourable. There has undoubtedly been quite enough rain for the present; but fine weather will do much to freshen up the crop, and, as a rule, as a choice of evils, it is perhaps better to have too much than too little rain. The report from Mr. Noble, which should reach me before this letter has passed through the press, and which will be added as a postscript, will enable me to give further, and, I hope, more favourable information on this subject.

OTHER DIVISIONS OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

12. If the area statement of the area under cotton cultivation in the Central Provinces and the Berars attached to this report has answered the purpose for which it was intended, then, it will be seen that, with the exception of Nagpore, none of the divisions in the Central Provinces furnish any large supplies of cotton to the export market, and that, therefore, the state of the weather in the divisions other than that already noticed will not have so very much interest for the cotton merchant.

Still, it may be convenient to notice that in the districts of the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda divisions the rain-fall has been heavy. Up to the end of June the rain-fall at Jubbulpore had amounted to 12·68 inches.

From the districts lower down the Nerbudda valley, the reports indicate that the rain-fall has been unusually severe, and that fine weather was wanted. The figures of these districts are given below:—

	Inches.
Nursingpore ...	20·7
Hoshungabad ...	15·2

The latest reports show that the weather cleared up at the end of the month, the Deputy Commissioner of Nursingpore reporting—"The break has allowed the preparation of the land for sowing."

13. Nimar, adjacent to Berar, has been an exception, the rain-fall there amounting to but 3·05 inches, and the state of the weather there assimilating to that experienced in West Berar to be noticed later. The Deputy Commissioner reports—"Rain is wanted to complete sowings." These district reports only bring us down to the end of June, and more rain has since fallen.

THE CHUTTEESGURH COUNTRY.

14. The rain-fall for these districts up to the end of June last is shown as follows:—

	Inches.
Raipore ...	12·77
Sumbulpore...	7·79
Belaspore ...	10·31

In Raipore, the great grain-supplying country, the sowings are said to be completed; so, also, in Sumbulpore and Belaspore: the prospects of the crop being good. But very little cotton comes from here, however.

15. At Sironcha, on the Godavery, but 5·34 inches of rain had fallen up to the end of June, "the rain holding off in a very provoking manner," as the Deputy Commissioner reports.

16. In the following statement the rain-fall during the month of June of the present year and that during the preceding year for the same period is shown for some of the most important districts:—

Rainfall during the month of June.

	1870. Inches.	1871. Inches.
Nagpore ...	9·49	12·5
Jubbulpore ...	14·16	12·68
Hoshungabad ...	7·10	15·02
Raipore ...	11·41	12·41

THE BERARS.

17. Turning to our most important cotton-field, the districts of the Berars, lying in the fertile valley of the Poornah, it will be found that in the portions adjoining the Wurdah valley (East Berar) the weather at first somewhat resembled that in the Nagpore division of the Central Provinces, described in the extracts already quoted from the report of Mr. Noble.

18. Under date the 10th of June last, in the first weather report submitted for the season, Mr. Nago Rao Jeyakrishna, Assistant to the Cotton Commissioner in East Berar, thus reported:—

"The weather has been cloudy and oppressive for the last few days, and some heavy showers of rain have fallen in some parts of the country, especially towards the Ellichpore Hills. The rain also fell very heavily here about an hour ago, and the fall amounted to 1·10 inches. The total rain-fall here since the setting-in of the monsoon amounts to 1·30 inches."

In a subsequent report, under date 17th June, he adds:—"The weather has been cool and damp, and slight rain has also fallen here and everywhere since the setting-in of the monsoon, but the total rain-fall, which amounts to only 1·84 inches here, is not sufficient to render the cotton land fit for sowing, as it has not saturated the soil deeper than about 3 or 4 inches." In his report of the 23rd June Mr. Nago Rao continues:—"Since the setting-in of the monsoon, the weather has been such as could be desired. The rain has been falling more or less every day, and in every part of the country. The fall at Oomrawuttee up to the 21st amounted to 3·42 inches."

19. Towards the commencement of the present month, however, some anxiety began to be felt on account of the rain holding off. Under date the 3rd July Mr. Nago Rao wrote:—

"The reports which I have just received from different parts of the country show that the cultivators have now been busily engaged in sowing cotton and toor, that some of the cotton and toor land has already been sown, and that the young plants of cotton are looking yellowish for want of rain, which is now required everywhere. The reports also mention that the rain which fell hitherto in this part of the country was not general. On the 8th instant he reports:—"I am extremely glad to report, however, that, luckily, the long-looked-for rain returned yesterday evening, and saved the threatened crop for the time being. It has not been heavy, but such as could be desired. The last report is dated the 14th, and runs as follows:—

"Since the last six days the weather has been such as could be desired. We are at present getting sunshine during the day, and the rain falls generally towards the evening or at night. This is generally considered to be very good, as it enables the cultivators to carry on the various farming operations during the daytime. The total rain-fall here to date amounted to 3·38 inches since the 6th instant, and to 9·86 inches since the setting-in of the monsoon.

"The reports which I have now received from the various parts of the country show distinctly that the rain-fall till the 8th instant was not well and equally distributed throughout the country; that consequently, the young cotton-plants in some parts looked somewhat withered; that since the 9th instant the fall has been general; and that the prospects of the growing crop are now favourable."

20. The above extracts will show that the weather in East Berar has not been unfavourable for the young crops, for though the break of open weather which usually follows the first burst of rain seems to have somewhat affected the young plants, there is no evidence of any serious injury having as yet been caused.

21. In West Berar (the Khangaon and Akote country) the rain-fall had been much more scanty, and I am sorry to have to state that the crops have undoubtedly suffered in some degree from want of moisture.

22. Mr. Dunlop, in his report of 7th June, says:—"The monsoon broke last evening at about 9 o'clock. There have only been a few cents of rain, and at this time the weather is fine, but there can be no doubt that the monsoon has reached us, and we may expect heavy rain shortly."

Writing on the 21st idem he says:—"The weather during the week has been exceedingly mild, and only light showers of rain have fallen, making altogether a fall of 40 cents. In some instances the cultivators have commenced sowing, but they require more rain, and I doubt if many fields will be sown before we have heavier rain. The weather is unsettled-looking, but, to the surprise of many, the rain holds off, and the season will probably be a late one.

"Since the submission of my last report, I have visited the cotton farm. I am quite satisfied so far with the results of early sowing, and what is still more satisfactory, the cultivators in Allusna acknowledge the advantage we have gained, and there is more sowing going on in that village than in any other that I passed during the two days I spent in the district."

23. In his report of the 29th June Mr. Dunlop remarks regarding the want of rain:—"The weather," he says, "during the week has been dry, and we have had nothing more than a few light showers of rain, the quantity registered being only 0·44 inches, making the total for the season 3·0 inches."

24. Mr. Pillans, the Superintendent of the Sheagaon farm, in his report of the 26th idem, says:—"The weather of the past week has not been altogether favourable for cotton, being rather too dry: we had four very drying days, and if the dry weather had continued until to-day, I should have had to have irrigated the young cotton-plants. However, on Saturday morning we had a very nice shower, and yesterday a nice gentle rain fell, which has set up the cotton-plants."

25. On the 5th instant Mr. Dunlop further states:—"I regret to say that the weather has been unfavourable for the agricultural interests. There has been an entire absence of rain, and the cotton which was sown is now being burnt up by the heat. I should think that in this part of the district about 40 per cent. of the crop has been sown and will suffer. The remainder has been held over until more rain falls.

"On the whole, prospects are not good, and the longer the rain holds off, the worse they will become. We have only had 3 inches of rain up to date."

26. Mr. Dunlop's last report, dated the 12th instant, is hardly more favourable. He says:—"In my last report I informed you that we were suffering from a protracted drought which was very hurtful to the young crops, and I now regret to say that during the past week the same state of affairs has continued, and further serious damage has occurred to the cultivators.

"In the early part of the week I visited Julgaum, and had an opportunity of seeing much of the country in that direction. I found the cultivators there sowing their cotton, with the intention that it should germinate after the next rain. The sowing of the jurree crop, which is cultivated in the Julgaum talook, is generally ten or fifteen days later than the sowing in this part of the district, so that the cultivators entirely lost the benefit of the early rain, and have now reluctantly to wait for a change in the weather. The delay is universally lamented, and in some villages the people said that if the rain held off longer, they would give up the attempt to sow cotton this season. The rain-fall registered at Julgaum amounted to only 2·80 inches.

"During the week I have also visited Balapore. In that talook the bulk of the cotton crop has been sown. The earliest sown is almost totally destroyed by the drought, but what was put in the ground later has not yet germinated, and may still make its appearance after the first rain. The cultivators look on the prospects as very gloomy, and I admit that I have never seen them less favourable.

"With regard to the probable area set aside for cotton cultivation, my impression, after having traversed a considerable portion of the district, is, that had the weather been favourable there would have been no decrease; but that now a considerable number of the people think it useless to sow cotton at so late a period, and that consequently on this account the area may be somewhat diminished. The longer the rain holds off the more will this feeling be established, and it seems almost premature to give even this approximate opinion on the subject.

"While such is the general state of the district, you will be prepared to hear that the Government farm has suffered severely, and I regret to say that the last week of drought has done distressing havoc with our young cotton-crop, which in my last report I informed you was then giving way. Every day of this weather tells upon the farm, and as it is desirable to give you the latest information, I made a careful inspection of all the fields this morning in company with Mr. Pillans. Two fields of bunnee and jurree have been saved by irrigation. The plants in them are backward, but healthy enough and out of danger. In other fields there are places more moist than others where the plants are still surviving, and will, I hope, pull through; and taking all these into the calculation, I have estimated that on the whole we may at present have 10 acres of a standing crop, but of this about 3 acres will probably succumb unless the rain comes at once. The remainder, about 63 acres, has been almost totally destroyed. Some five or six per cent. of the plants may be seen in the fields, but these are poor and sickly-looking, and there are so few of them, that we have resolved to plough up the field and entirely re-sow them. They are now being prepared as rapidly as possible, but it is useless to attempt re-sowing before there is a change in the weather."

27. The statements the officers of the Cotton Department are borne out by the reports received from the Deputy Commissioners of the several districts in Berar. These reports which are brought down to the 30th of June are abstracted below:—

EAST BERAR.—*Reports for fortnight ending 30th June.*

—	Fall of rain from 1st April.	During the fortnight.	Total from 1st April.	REMARKS.
Oomrawuttee ..	2·64	3·43	6·7	Sowing of the khurreef crops has been nearly completed, and so also cotton.
Ellichpore	...	...	4·22	Cotton and toor are being sown; ground is being prepared for rubbee crops.
Woon (rain-fall not given)......	..	...	...	Throughout the districts cultivators are busily engaged in preparing ground and sowing khurreef crops, viz., there being a deficiency of rain during the latter half of the fortnight, very little jowarree sowing has been progressed with.

WEST BERAR.

—	Fall of rain during the fortnight.	Total from 1st April 1871.	REMARKS.
Akola..	1·9	3·33	The cultivators have commenced sowing. Cotton-seed has not germinated: more rain necessary, only 3 inches having fallen during the month.
Bassim	1·48	3·5	As rain is holding off, sowing operations have not yet been generally undertaken. Where commenced, they have been put a stop to. If rain in sufficiency does not fall within the next ten days it will be a very serious matter.
Booldana	0·87	3·03	Sowing operations have commenced only in places where there has been sufficient rain; in others they have been retarded: rain is much wanted.

28. The reports for the fortnight ending the 14th instant are expected immediately, and, if received before this letter passes the press, will be added as a postscript.

29. The following statement shows the rain-fall in the chief cotton-growing tracts of the Berars up to the end of June 1871, as compared with the same period last season, and will show how scanty the fall has been this year:—

	1870, to 30th June.	1871, to 30th June.
Oomrawuttee ...	14·35	9·86
Bassim ...	5·54	3·35
Booldana ...	11·09	4·54
Akola, including— ...	6·5	3·93
Balapore ...	7·2	4·0
Akote ...	4·98	4·30
Julgaum ...	6·63	3·59
	to 15th July.	to 15th July.
Sheagaum...	8·62	3·00

THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

30. Turning from Central India to the North-West Provinces, we find that the weather has, in some cases, been more favourable to the crops. Some damage, however, has been experienced at Allahabad from unusually heavy rains.

31. Mr. Simpson, Superintendent of Experiments at Booluudshuhur, says in his report of the 10th June:—"The weather in the beginning of the week was dull, and several heavy showers of rain fell on the 5th and 6th. Since then the sky has been alternately clear and cloudy, with the wind blowing mostly from the east.

"The rain-fall of the past week is 0·63 inches, making up to date a total of 2·28 inches since the 1st April."

He further reports on the 26th idem:—"The weather in the beginning of the week was very cloudy, with westerly wind, but on the evening of the 21st it changed suddenly to the east, and almost immediately after it commenced to rain.

"The total area sown with cotton up to date is 81 acres 3 roods 35 poles. The young seedlings are now progressing very well: in some of the first-sown fields of Hingunghat and Bunnee, the plants are fully one foot high."

32. On the 8th July he again writes:—"The weather in the beginning of the week was clear and hot, and a strong breeze from the west, which dried things up greatly; but on the evening of the 3rd the wind changed from west to east. Since then the sky has been much clouded, and the atmosphere heavily charged with moisture, which is very favourable for the young plants and crops in general." And again, on the 15th idem, he adds:—"The weather in the beginning of the week was very dull, and several heavy showers of rain fell on the 9th and three following days: the wind was mostly from the east. In the end of the week the sky was clear with passing clouds, which was very favourable for the crops in general.

"The rain-fall of the past week was 3·85 inches, making from 1st April up to date a total of 8·9 inches."

33. In addition to the farm at Booluudshuhur, another for experiments with all classes of produce has recently been established at Allahabad, from whence weather and crop accounts are regularly received. The following extracts from the weekly reports of Mr. Phillips, the Superintendent, show the kind of weather that has been experienced.

34. In his report of the 10th instant he says:—"The weather during the week has been extremely favourable for the development of the young plants, which have made considerable progress since the heavy rain we had the week before."

On the 17th instant, however, he writes:—"The weather has been generally very wet, with but little sunshine to counteract the effects of the rain. Owing to the excessive wet, the young cotton-plants are suffering severely: the leaves of many are rotting off. The varieties that have withstood the rains best are the country kind and the Berar jurree."

35. These are certainly not encouraging prospects, and the ill-effects of the excessive rain at Allahabad are but too apparent. During my visits to the farm I have examined the condition of the young cotton plants, and find that in loose soils, or in spots where from the lie of the land the drainage is bad, a large percentage of the plants have died off—in the former case from being buried by the earth which readily washes with the rain, and in the second case from the excessive moisture. The tap-roots are first affected, the injury rapidly spreads, and the whole plant soon decays.

36. The rain here (at Allahabad) has been particularly heavy. We have been having much more rain than was wanted, and could well have spared a portion to the Berar country. The rain fall at Allahabad is given below:—

	Inches.
From 1st to 30th June...	15·48
From 1st to 19th July*	16·77
Total ...	32·25

37. It must, then, I fear, be admitted that the prospects in the most important cotton-growing tracts in the Central Provinces are not at present very favourable. But all former experience shows us that the cotton-plant in that part of India is particularly hardy, and often, after alarming accounts of the damage done by rain or drought, we have learnt that the reports have been somewhat exaggerated, and that the crop has pulled through without much distress. The cultivator, who is naturally anxious about his crop, is never a particularly sanguine creature, and often sketches the season's prospects in the gloomy colours of his own spirits. But the effect of the weather at the model farms may be taken as representing very fairly the effect of the monsoon throughout the circle in the centre of which the farm is situated. From the reports of the officers who superintend these farms, quoted above, it will be seen that in the Wurdah valley, and round Oomrawatee, there is at present no serious cause for anxiety. In the Akola district (the Khamgaon and Akote country) the crop has certainly suffered from the want of rain. I hope that some portion of the damage may yet be repaired if seasonable weather returns. Before this letter leaves the press, I hope to obtain the latest advices by telegraph, and to include them in this report. At Allahabad, it will be seen, we have suffered from exactly the opposite cause that injuriously affected the Sheagaon farm.

38. You have doubtless received accounts from Khandeish. I was sorry to hear recently in a private letter that the weather there had resembled that experienced in the West Berar country.

39. The assistants have now been instructed to proceed on tour through their divisions to ascertain the effect that the weather has had on the crop, and the result of their inquiries will be duly communicated to your Chamber. I am on the eve of starting on a tour through the Central India Cotton Districts, and my next report to your Chamber will, I trust, contain a less unfavourable account of the prospects of the crop, founded on personal observation and inspection, and on inquiries made during my tour.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

HARRY RIVETT-CARNAC,
Cotton Commissioner.

Allahabad, 19th July 1871.

POSTSCRIPT.

DATED ALLAHABAD, 21ST JULY 1871.

Since my letter has been in the press, the following further information has been received from the cotton-growing districts:—

WEST BERAR.

2. Mr. Dunlop writes under date the 19th instant as follows:—

"During the past week considerable improvement has taken place in the weather generally, and heavy rain must have fallen in some parts of the country. Every evening massive clouds rolled up from the south-west, and the days were dull, as if rain must fall. But this part of Berar is peculiarly unfortunate, and the week Sheagaum has been favoured with only 64 cents of rain, which has had little effect on the soil in its present state.

"Khamgaon and the country in that neighbourhood has fared no better. From the 9th to the 13th of the present month 77 cents were registered, making the total this season 2·83 inches, one inch less than we have had here.

"From Ballapore, also, the accounts are unfavourable, the total rain-fall up to the 17th instant being only 4 inches; but since then some showers have fallen, of which I have not yet received an account.

"The tehseeldar (native magistrate) of Akote writes that there is great need of more rain in his circle, but he does not state how much has fallen up to date.

"The prospects of this season's cotton-crop are every day becoming worse. We have clearly had monsoonish weather during the week, and yet little or no rain, and now it is feared that another break of fine weather may set in before this district receives a sufficient supply. In such a case the effect would be disastrous in the extreme both to the cotton and jowarree crops. The cultivators are now hesitating what to do with their fields, and a little more unfavourable weather will give the turn to the scale, and a large number in this locality will abandon the attempt to cultivate cotton this season.

"On the night of the 13th instant about half an inch of rain fell at Allusuna, and on the morning of the 14th, I had the re-sowing commenced. Unfortunately, we have had no rain since then, and the fresh seed will be imperilled if the rain holds off much longer, but it is clearly proper to go on sowing, for if delayed, it will become too late to the season. Up to last evening 26 acres of jurree and in acres of bunnee had been completely re-sown, and some land, where the plants have only partly died, re-sown by the hand. The hybrid seeds have also been put into the ground. The remaining land is now being sown as speedily as possible. Mr. Pillans is of opinion that about 16 acres of the first-sown cotton will be saved.

"It is impossible to foretell what the farm will turn out this season, but at present the prospects are very bad, and the current week will show whether the cotton-crop is to get a start or not."

3. Mr. Pillans, the Superintendent of Experiments at Sheagaon, writing on the 17th to Mr. Dunlop, reports as follows:—

"I have the honour to report on the state of the farm at this place for the past week.

"It was not until the night of the 13th that we had any rain, the weather in the fore-part of the week being dry and killing the cotton-plants very fast. On the night of the 13th we had a nice shower of 54 cents, which put life into many of the cotton-plants that looked nearly dead. I think now, by the look of the early-sown bunnee fields, that there may be about 16 acres of plants left altogether all the rest will have to be re-sown. Two acres that I irrigated, one of bunnee and one of jurree, are looking very well now.

"Owing to the fall of rain on the night of the 13th, I commenced with the second sowing. On the 14th I sowed 8 acres of jurree and 3 of toor, and on the 15th about 18 acres of jurree was sown: in all about 26 or 27 acres of jurree was sown for the second time. One acre of indigo and half an acre of maize was also sown on the 15th. The *bukhurs* (native ploughs) were hard at work getting the fields ready all day on Saturday.

"Since Friday last we have had little or no rain; the weather has been very cloudy, and rain has threatened every day. To-day the sky is very cloudy, and there seems to be rain in the clouds, but cannot get down: the wind still prevails, and no doubt the rain is carried away by that.

"The Koonbees' (native cultivators) cotton has suffered like our own. I went through some of their fields, and there I saw that lots of the plants were dead. Many of them say that they will sow their fields with jowarree, as it is too late for cotton now.

"Now that the rain has fallen, I shall be busy sowing up the cotton, jowarree, tobacco, &c. I hope that the rain will fall to help me, a thing it seems very doubtful about doing.

"Our total rain-fall up to date is 3·8."

The following information has been received by telegraph:—

WURDAH VALLEY.

Mr. Noble telegraphs from Nagpore as follows:—

"21st July, 7-15 A. M.—Heavy, continued rains at present Cotton on farm sickly. From district, accounts as yet good."

EAST BERAR.

Mr. Nago Rao telegraphs, under date 20th July, noon:—"Rain has been falling heavily since last night, here and everywhere."

WEST BERAR.

Mr. Dunlop's telegram of the 20th July, 9-15 A. M., is as follows:—

"A favourable change in the weather took place yesterday; one and a half inches of rain-fall. More rain expected, and prospects better than before."

N. W. PROVINCES.—BOOLUNDSHUHUR.

The Collector of Booluudshuhur telegraphed to me yesterday (20th July) as follows:—

"Weather favourable; crops in excellent condition."

HARRY RIVETT-CARNAC,
Cotton Commissioner.

Allahabad, 21st July 1871.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 24th July, 12 noon.—Weather cloudy wind south-west, thermometer 80, rainfall 1 inch 90 cents.

CARWAR, 24th July, 9-15 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 79, barometer 29·92, rainfall 30 cents.

MANGALORE, 24th July, 10-30 A.M.—Weather fair, thermometer 80, rainfall 9 cents.

CANNANORE, 24th July, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind north-west, thermometer 75·4 barometer 30·040, rainfall 1 inch 48 cents.

TUTICORIN, 24th July, 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 88, barometer 29·848.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—24TH JULY, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 24th July, 10-40 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 12 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 24th July, 12-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 49 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 22nd July 5-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 34 hours 14 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 24th July, 10-20 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 5 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 23rd to 9 P.M. of the 24th July is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	5 39	0 26
" Calcutta	3 47	1 21
" Madras	0 53	0 12
" Galle	6 12	0 59

YE DOGGES TAXE.

YE AUNCIENT BALLAD OF YE DOGGES TAXE. DEDICATYD TO YE WORSHIPPEFULLE MAISTRE CANNYNGE, OF BRISTOWE, BY THOMAS ROWLEY MONK.

YE FYRSTE FYTTE.

Ye Baron bolde in Councill
By alle ye goddes he swore
"I wo l soe taxe ye dogges, that pyes*
"Shall trouble men no more."

And soe he with his Councill
Dyd publyshe thys decree
"Toe ye Commissioneres off eche
"Municipalitee.

"Eche man wythin youre lymittes
"Begynnynge froe toe daie
"For everie dogge foure annas
"In everie yere moste paie

"And giff ue houe he dothe nott,
"Twylle bee hys wretched fayte
"That hee be broughte, and fyned
"By ye Subbe Maigistrayte."

Then ye Commissioneres off owre
Municipalitee
By tomme tomme bete throe everie strete
Dydd publyshe ye decree.

Thys fyrste wheun people herde
They dydd not gretelye care
"Who owneth any pye dogge houe
'Woll Syrkarre be aware."

And soe they only smyled
But nott att alle dydd paie
The daies went bye alle swymmyngely
Until a certaine daie.

YE SECONDE FYTTE

Itt chaunced that oure Vyce Presidaunt
Dydd on that fayall daie
Wyth manie Bobbies hymm behynde
Holde doun ye streete hys waie

Wyth helm on hedde, and whyp in honde,
Throe mornynge twylyghte dymm
When he was aware of a grymme paire
Off pyes that barked att hym.

Their gleamynge teethe shewed whyte and fierce,
Their skynnes as soote were blakke,
And alle on aind ye horrent haire
Stoode onn eche brystlynge bakke.

Theyre tayles drawen tyghte betwene theyre legges
Alonge theyre bellies laie,
And bakkwardes on theyre haunches crouched
Theye raysed theyre dysmalle baie.

Whenne oure Vyce P. these pyes dydd see
Att them a stone hee shied,
On whyche they turned theyre tayles and ran
Intoe a house toe hyde.

Ye house men standynge att ye door
Dydd call ye pye dogges inn,
Ye Vyce saw that e these dogges were theyres
And thus he dydd begin:—

"Hoe hoe," saies he, "what men bee yee
"To whom these pyes have fledde
"And have yee paide ye doggy's taxe
"Off aunas foure a hedde."

"O Sabybbe! Oh, we dydd nott knowe
"Thatt we a taxe moste paie
"O Sarre maffe mayke, and we woll tayke
"A license oute thys daie."

Hee gave no ere to whyne or tere,
Butt turned toe one behynde,
"Take them to ye Subbe Magystrayte
"And straitewaie have them fyned."

YE THYRDE FYTTE.

Ye peple sawe these men were twyggydd
Because ye dogges hadde soughte
Theyre homes, and alle resolvyd againe
They wold nott thus bee caught.

And oure Vyce Presidaunt ere longe
Another pye dydd spye,
And as before hee dydd at hym
Another stone let flye.

And as before untoe a doore
Hee turned wyth dysmall whyne,
Butt closynge doore ye folkes dydd roare
"Ye dogge hee is nott myne."

Another doore he tryed and yett
Another but dydd mete,
Wyth folks who yelled "he is nott myne"
Doun alle ye echoing strete.

Ye gode Vyce Presydaunte dydd shoute
Above ye growynge dynn,
"Sende ye a Bobby to fynde out
"Toe what house does hee goes in!"

Butt all ye people shoutydd out
And drove hym from theyre door
Soe taysynge fryghte hee doun ye strete
Att hys toppe spede dydd scoure.

And after hym ye creetyoure
Wyth loo ely sandalled fete
And nobblynge gayte as beste he moughte
Dydd followe doun ye strete.

And howe the myghtye chase dydd end
I never came toe knowe,
But I think nott ye dogge was caught
Ye creetyoure went toe sloe.

—*Madras Mail.*

[* For the information of readers in the other Presidencies, in Oceania, Africa, Europe, America, and the Sandwich Isles, we may mention that indigenous dogs, of low caste, are in Madras called "pariahs"—or "pyes" for short —ED. M M]

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

(*Globe.*)

THE largest crowd surrounds the door of the Court of Queen's Bench, to see "the claimant" come out. They have waited patiently, and submitted meekly to the rebuffs of the inexorable policemen at the door. They hope to have their reward in a glimpse at the man about whom all England is talking, or at the royalties who, it is whispered, are in the gallery of the court, and must come out at four o'clock; and so they wait and wait—and see nothing. But, while these good people are waiting in the hall, there is another crowd—a crafty, knowing crowd—a crowd a thousand strong at least—assembled round the judges' private door at the back of the court. It takes a sergeant and 15 policemen to keep this crowd in order, and to marshal them into a hollow square, facing inwards. At four o'clock a brougham comes to the door, and the mob closes in round it. The door opens. "Stand back, there!" "Make way, please!" A hoarse murmur rises from a thousand eager throats. A figure appears at the open door—a figure which reminds us of pictures of Daniel Lambert. It is a double leafed door, and they are obliged to unbolt and open both leaves to let him through. He stops half way to the carriage to speak to a friend. A cheer rises from the crowd—not a very hearty cheer, though—not what one might call a cheerful cheer. It is renewed while the brougham whirls away with its ponderous freight, and, as the cheering dies away, some other sounds are faintly audible, which in parliamentary language might be described as "counter cheers," but which in plain English would be termed hisses.

It seems that the Tichborne trial is to be conducted in campaigns, like a great war. The first campaign will end on the 12th of July. An interval of four months will serve to recruit the energies and refresh the memories of all concerned; and when the long days are over, and November fogs have settled down on London—when Guy Fawkes is being burned and pickpockets are busy at the Lord Mayor's show, crowds will assemble by gaslight at four o'clock around the judges' entrance of the Court of Queen's Bench, and the Tichborne baronetcy and estates will continue to be fought for. There is a symbol used in heraldry called a martlet. It represents a legless bird that never lights upon land, and is placed upon the shields of younger sons to denote that they have no lands to light upon. The costs of this enormous litigation must be so ruinous, that, if the strife be not soon ended, there may be ground for fears that the shield of the ancient house of Tichborne will be blazoned with a martlet for many years to come.

FRENCH LITERATURE.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

SCANDALOUS and obscene publications are unhappily sure to abound in all times of revolution. The dealers in such ware make their profit of the short interval which elapses between the overthrow of one regular Government and the creation of another; nor can one find much fault with a police which has more serious cares in hand if it becomes relaxed in its ordinary crusade against these ignoble enemies. But unhappily, in France, it appears as if the respectable part of her literary advertising business was lending itself just at present to a very compromising alliance with the lowest of trades. We have before us the weekly "Bibliographie de la France," or publishers' list, "publier sur les documens fournis par le Ministre de l'Interieur." It gives notices of books which have recently appeared, authenticated by their receipt at the depôt of Government, and adds a "feuilleton," or separate sheet of advertisements, by (we would fain have thought) creditable publishers, with an alphabetical list of their names. Under one of these names, representing apparently a considerable establishment, we find a list of "works hitherto prohibited in France," from which we extract the following choice samples—"Les Amours de Napoléon Trois," "Biographie de Eugénie, par l'Auteur des 'Nuits de Saint Cloud,'" "Les Nuits et le Mariage de César, nouvelle edition, augmentée d'une lettre authentique de Badinguette à Badinguet," "La Princesse Mathilde." These are from the *affiche* of one bookseller only, who stands by no means alone in conducting this unworthy business. Without being rhetorical about the paltry character of these political lampoons on dispossessed and defenceless women, we would only observe that if the French want "Badinguet" back again, this is the way to manage it. He has been extravagantly called the Saviour of Society: he was, at all events, the protector of society to this extent, that under none of the Governments which have succeeded each other in France were literary excesses of this class so steadily repressed, and coarseness so effectually banished into back shops and remote lurking places. If the moment of his disappearance is to be that of renewed licence there is a very great mass of the prosaic and decent order of mankind who will think him ill exchanged, as far as outward order is concerned, for the showest Republic or the most heaven-born monarch.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, (LIMITED.)

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 22nd July, compared with the statement issued on the 15th July:—

LIABILITIES.	15th July.	22nd July.
Proprietors Capital:— First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ....Rs. 50,00,000 Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. .... " 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	4,15,000	4,15,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	179,64,995	193,20,377
Do. do. do. at Branches.	75,47,285	64,53,328
Other Deposits	140,33,252	128,79,776
Post Bills..................................	30,535	31,039
Cash Credits, undrawn.....................	3,85,810	5,34,344
Rs.	463,66,827	456,33,864
ASSETS.		
Government Securities........................	84,82,978	78,39,997
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise..........	27,55,388	42,99,707
Loans, on Security of do. do.	29,42,832	21,78,750
Current Accounts, overdrawn	27,847	5,6 9
Bills Discounted..............................	98,83,826	99,97,753
Stamps	6,081	6,052
Dead Stock ....Rs. 4,89,457 Amount applied in reduction ,, 40,000	4,49,457	4,49,457
Bullion	6,50,009	7,13,132
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	12,99,017	10,89,134
Cash and Currency Notes	198,69,392	190,54,273
Rs.	463,66,327	45 ,33,864

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THE MANIFESTO OF THE GERMAN CATHOLICS.

(*Saturday Review.*)

If Dr. Döllinger had been removed from the scene as opportunely for Ultramontane interests as the late Archbishop of Paris, we should have had an exultant chorus of clerical and episcopal panegyrists ready to prove to all gainsayers that the illustrious Professor had crowned the labours of a long life by a noble act of unreserved submission to the infallible decrees of the infallible Vatican Council. They would have assured us that his adverse comments on its proceedings and dogmas last year expressed simply the excessive caution of a devout but anxious believer as to the possible results of a premature definition of what he reverenced as sacred truth, and that his seeming antagonism must be interpreted by his subsequent most hearty acceptance of the new dogma, in a letter admirable for its childlike devotion, though, for some unexplained reason, it was unfortunately impossible to produce it. But there has been no Commune at Munich, and Döllinger has been unkind enough to remain alive to speak for himself, not only in the personal Declaration of March last, which we noticed at the time, but in a still more important document, which bears his signature, in common with that of many other distinguished German professors and statesmen, to which we desire to call attention now. It is the first public manifesto put forth by the *Altkatholiken*, or "Catholics adhering to the ancient faith" in Germany, and contains, therefore, the first explicit and official announcement of their policy and aims, in reply to the challenge of the German bishops in the joint Pastoral recently commented upon in our columns. And thus, apart from the intrinsic importance of its contents, its appearance marks a fresh epoch in the great contest at present raging within the Roman Catholic Church. The manifesto is, in fact, an open declaration of war, and henceforth the "old Catholics" and "new Catholics" of Germany are ranged in opposite camps, and committed to what certainly looks like an internecine struggle. We say advisedly "of Germany," for the signataries are by no means confined to Bavaria, though it is worth observing that several members of the Bavarian Chambers and Cabinet are among them, which serves to indicate pretty clearly what line the King himself is prepared to take in the contest. His absence this year for the first time from the Corpus Christi procession is, indeed, supposed to have been designed to mark his displeasure at the Archbishop's conduct. Two well-known English Roman Catholics, Lord Acton and Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, were present at the meetings at which the present declaration was agreed upon, but did not, and indeed could not, sign it—as some German newspapers have erroneously stated—inasmuch as it is a national manifesto. All the signataries, of whom several are priests, will have incurred *ipso facto* excommunication according to the tenor of the recent Pastoral, and this gives additional emphasis to their express rejection of the validity of an unjust sentence and their express refusal to be bound by it. Such censures, they say, can hurt those only who inflict them, and are "as null and invalid as they are unjust." And they add significantly enough:—We know that such excommunications neither deprive the faithful of their right to the sacraments of Christ nor priests of their power to dispense them, *and we are resolved not to let our rights be prejudiced by censures pronounced in furtherance of false doctrines.*"

And now it is time to say something of the contents of a document which can hardly fail to hold a permanent place in all future histories of the Church. It is divided into five points or paragraphs, which follow each other by a logical process, and in an ascending scale of practical importance. The remonstrants begin by asserting (1) that, "true to the inviolable duty of every Catholic Christian, a duty not denied even by the Pope and bishops, to hold fast to the ancient faith, and reject every novelty, though preached by an angel from heaven, they persevere in their rejection of the Vatican dogmas" of the absolute supremacy and the infallibility of the Pope. These dogmas, they add, have notoriously never been part of the teaching of the Church, but were merely scholastic opinions favoured by Rome, "owing their origin to fraud and their dissemination to violence." To maintain them is to deprive the body of the faithful of their corporate rights, to invalidate tradition, and to deny that great first principle of the Catholic faith, *quod semper, quod ubique, quod ab omnibus.* The assertion of the last German Pastoral that Peter has proclaimed these dogmas by the mouth of the infallible Pope is a "blasphemy," directly contradicted by the recorded word and acts of the Apostle himself; and the attempt of the Bishops to explain away the dogmas in a sense directly contravening the spirit and letter of the Vatican decrees is at once unauthorised and refutes itself. The remonstrants accordingly go on to state (2) that they recognise in the Vatican decrees, which are absolutely incompatible with the laws and institutions of modern States, a grave danger to the State and to society. It is idle to attempt to suppress or ignore the unmistakeable sense of former bulls and decisions of Popes, which subject all temporal and spiritual power to the irresponsible sovereignty of the Roman See; the German Bishops know perfectly well that they have no authority to interpret these decrees, "and that the opposite interpretation of a single Jesuit weighs just as much as that of a hundred bishops." Moreover, other prelates, and notably the Archbishop of Westminster, have assigned to Papal infallibility the widest possible extent. It is the merest sophistry to deny that to be a *personal* infallibility which belongs *ex-officio* to one person only, and which he can neither alienate, depute, nor share with others. When we take into account the infallible *Syllabus*, with the contemporaneous comments of the Jesuits of Rome, Vienna, and Maria Laach, the condemnation of the Austrian Constitution, and other Papal decrees, he must be wilfully blind who does not perceive a deliberate plan for establishing the universal dominion of the Papacy over the whole sphere of civil, social, and moral life. "All must henceforth be subject to the Curia and its instruments, whether bishops or Jesuits." "As sole legislator in matters of faith, discipline, and morality, supreme judge, irresponsible ruler and executor of his own sentences, the Pope possesses, according to the new doctrine, a plenitude of power which the wildest fancy cannot exaggerate." And here (3) the remonstrants turn round on the German Bishops, and appeal to the unwilling testimony of their Pastorals to the justice of their own cause. By their strange and contradictory explanations the Bishops betray clearly enough their consciousness of the novel and offensive character of these dogmas, while "not one of them can bring himself, like Manning and the Jesuits, to take them in their natural sense." They forget that if they allowed themselves the same liberty in interpreting other doctrines as they do, for instance, in their treatment of the Bull *Unam Sanctam*, all definite faith would be frittered away. It is deplorable that they should thus abuse their high office, and yet more deplorable that they should meet "the cry of conscience that issues from their flocks only with invectives against reason and science."

This may be said to be the theoretical portion of the manifesto, its statement of principles. The remaining two paragraphs are occupied with the practical corollaries which follow from them, and expound the policy and aims of the party it represents; but it was impossible, of course, for the distinction of subject to be strictly preserved. The fourth clause opens with the weighty proclamation:—"We reject the threats of the Bishops as unauthorised, their violent measures as invalid, and of no binding force." It has always been held to be a principle in the Church that, whenever you can put your finger on the precise period when a doctrine originated, that doctrine is false; and never was there a doctrine to which this test could be more certainly applied than the present one. "We can point out precisely the time when it first emerged, the persons who invented it, and the interests they desired to serve." Now for the first time in eighteen centuries men are excommunicated, not for inventing and disseminating a new doctrine, but for insisting on holding fast to their inherited faith, and refusing to change their belief as they change their clothes. And then follows the passage already quoted about the invalidity of an unjust excommunication, and the determination of the remonstrants not to submit to it. The fifth and final paragraph shall be given as it stands, with a few merely verbal alterations:—

We live in the hope that the present struggle may serve, under Divine Providence, to bring about the long desired and now inevitable reforms in the constitution and life of the Church. In the midst of our present troubles we are consoled by looking to the future. If at present we are confronted everywhere by those rank abuses in the Church which have not only been rendered unassailable, but exaggerated to the annihilation of all Christian life through the triumph of the Vatican dogmas; if we have to deplore the sedulous endeavours after a paralysing centralization and mechanical uniformity; if we are compelled to watch the growing incapacity of the hierarchy, which can only accompany or interrupt the great intellectual labour of modern days with the empty jingling of obsolete phrases and impotent curses—we are consoled by the memory of better times, and our confidence in the Divine Guide of the Church. While we thus look back and look forwards, there rises before us a vision of the true regeneration of the Church, when the cultivated nations of Catholicism, without prejudice to their membership in the general body, but free from the yoke of unrighteous ambition, mould and consolidate, each for itself, a Church system corresponding to its national character and in harmony with its cultivation, through the joint action of clergy and laity, while the universal Catholic world enjoys the guidance of a Primacy and Episcopate which has won for itself by science and by its share in the common life the capacity to restore and preserve permanently to the Church the place alone worthy of her, at the head of the civilization of the world. By this means, and not through the Vatican decrees, shall we also reach that highest end of Christian development, the union of the now divided Christian communities, which is willed and promised by the Founder of the Church invoked and yearned after with an ever-increasing desire by numberless pious souls and not least in Germany. May God grant it.

Such is an accurate and tolerably full summary of this remarkable document. What may be its immediate effects on the conduct of German Catholics and the attitude of the Episcopate we may expect shortly to learn. Of its more remote consequences it would be premature to speak with any confidence as yet. But thus much is obvious on the face of it, that men will now be compelled to take their sides, as they were in the schism of the Antipopes or in the Arian controversies of the fourth century, and the episcopal policy of halting between two opinions, still maintained by the Austrian and Hungarian bishops, and hardly abandoned except in name by their German colleagues, will soon become impossible. The Archbishop of Munich, whose evil destiny it was to set the match to the train of gunpowder, no doubt mourns his hard fate. But he, after all, is a mere puppet in the hands of others. One would be curious to know whether Pio Nono regards the storm in Germany, if he is suffered to hear of it at all, with the same stolid indifference which was manifested by Leo X. towards the first mutterings of the Lutheran revolt. Rome has generally shown singular versatility and discretion in availing herself of fresh offers of assistance from the most opposite quarters. Francis and Dominic, Philip Neri and Ignatius Loyola, were at once welcomed and enlisted in her service. But her eye has not been equally keen in detecting the first signs of disaffection, or at least in appreciating their significance. The Council of Trent twenty years earlier might not improbably have preserved Northern Europe in her allegiance. A little humouring in very indifferent details would certainly have averted the formal separation of the East. Ultramontane journalists affect to treat the present movement in Catholic Germany as the insolent outbreak of a few crossgrained and conceited professors who think themselves wiser than the divinely enlightened Father of the faithful, and will injure nobody and nothing but their own souls, if they persevere in their resistance to his will. Should Rome be so ill advised as to act on such an estimate of the crisis, the end may not be yet; but it will not be German science that will have the deepest reason to rue it when it comes. The words of St. Bernard, cited by the remonstrants, may come home, when it is too late, to those who are now so haughtily repulsing them:—"Quis nobis dabit videre Ecclesiam sicut erat in diebus antiquis?"

OUTRAGE A LA MULLER IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

On Saturday, June 24, in the County Gaol at Leicester, before Mr. H. C. Woodcock, John Thomas Shelton, a young man who had been committed for trial on the charge of burglary at Wyfordby on Saturday, the 1st October, was brought up on a charge of violently assaulting, with intent to rob, M. Emile de Villers, a marble merchant of Brussels, in a railway carriage between Manton and Rearsley, on the Leicester and Peterborough branch of the Midland Railway, on the night of the 1st of October last. The prisoner appeared to treat the charge with the greatest levity, and frequently laughed at the evidence. M. Emile de Villers stated that he was a passenger in a second-class carriage by the train which left Peterborough for Leicester at 7 45 on the night of the 1st October, 1870. Other passengers were there with him; but they got out at the stations on the line, and when he had been in the carriage about an hour he was left alone. On the arrival of the train farther on (at Manton) the prisoner got into the carriage just as the train was moving off. Prosecutor went to sleep, and slept until he had passed another station, when he asked prisoner if he could get to Nottingham that night. Prisoner replied, "Yes, you have plenty of time. You will have an hour to wait at Leicester to catch the train for Nottingham." Prosecutor took his watch out, looked at it, and then went to sleep. He was awakened by three or four sharp blows on the head and over his left hand. Prisoner was then in the act of striking him with his stick, which broke with the blow. He at first thought there was an accident, but the prisoner exclaimed, "Oh, you rascal," upon which he jumped up. The prisoner then seized him by the collar and tried to strangle him. He, however, seized prisoner's hand, threw him back on the seat, and while holding him there, asked, Why did you strike me?" upon which prisoner said, "Oh, I beg your pardon, let me go; I thought you were striking me." He let prisoner's left arm free, in order to strike him, when he slipped it into his left-hand coat pocket and pulled out a knife and revolver or pistol. Prosecutor was sure there was a pistol, as he noticed the trigger and bore. He, however, seized his hand, and during the struggle the prisoner succeeded in throwing the things over his head out of the carriage window, and one of the articles evidently fell on the footboard and the other a distance off. Prosecutor then noticed that the opposite door (on the station side) was open while he lay across the seat. Prisoner then said, "You think I have weapons, but I have not; you can search me." He then felt in his right-hand pocket and found a railway key, and which he was about to transfer from his left hand to his right for the purpose of striking the prisoner, when the latter kicked him in the abdomen. He fell on to the floor of the carriage nearly insensible, and when he rose the prisoner was standing on the footboard, outside of the carriage, the train then slackening speed Prisoner said, "You won't catch me," and then dropped on to the line. Soon after the train stopped at Rearsley, and he got out and informed the guard. The prisoner had left behind him in the railway carriage a small carpet-bag, a brown paper parcel, the broken stick and the railway key, which were taken possession of by the guard. Witness's left hand was bruised with the blows from the prisoner's stick, and his neck scratched by the prisoner's nails, and bled in consequence. Prisoner smilingly said he had no questions to ask the witness, who had made false statements. Other witnesses were called, who proved that shortly after noon on the day of the outrage the prisoner was seen at the Melton Mowbray Station, while the station-master at Manton Station deposed to seeing the prisoner on the platform shortly before the arrival of the train in question. He then said he was looking for a friend, and the station-master accompanied him in the search. The "friend" could not be found, but on the station-master's back being turned the prisoner, without having taken a ticket, jumped into a carriage while the train was in motion, and which act was also observed by the guard of the train. The next day a dagger or spring-back clasp knife was found by Police-constable Farnie, close to the metals, about a quarter of a mile down the line from Rearsley, in the six-foot from Manson to the above place. This knife was identified by Josep Parr, carpenter, of Wyfordby as his, and he stated that the prisoner, who was his nephew, had stayed with him from the previous Tuesday until the Friday prior to the outrage; also that he missed the knife on the Sunday, when he wanted it to cut some meat. It was not, however, until the 22nd of May that the prisoner was seen by John Thomas Clark, son of Detective Clark, talking to his brother, who works at the same place as Clark in one of the Leicester streets. He was recognised by a photograph and description, and was eventually given in charge of a borough policeman, when he denied that his name was Shelton, but Harris, of Derby, where he was going. At the police-station he, however, gave the name of John George Wainer, but made no reply to the charge. While in Melton Mowbray lock-up he was visited by his father, with whom a conversation took place in the presence of Serjeant Holloway. On his father asking him, whether he was guilty of all the charges brought against him, he answered, "I am guilty of the assault in the railway carriage." Prisoner, who had nothing to say now in answer to the charge, intimated his intention of doing so at a future time, and was fully committed to take his trial at the County Sessions.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

TUESDAY—JUNE 27.

This case was resumed this morning.

The Solicitor-General resumed the cross-examination.—Last night we were talking about the wreck. You landed at Melbourne?—Yes.

After you returned to this country you were staying with Mr. Hopkins?—Yes.

Just tell us what you did when you landed at Melbourne?—I went ashore with the captain. I went to two places with him: one, I think, was the custom-house, but I am not certain about the other.

You told my learned friend Mr Giffard, in the examination-in-chief, what happened to the best of your recollection?—Yes.

You have never seen the captain of the Osprey from that day to this?—I have not.

Have you made inquiries for him?—Oh yes.

And for any passengers in the Osprey?—Yes.

Have you succeeded in finding out any?—I believe not. Nor any of the crew of the Bella who were saved?—No. To the Judge—Nor heard of them?

In reply to other questions he said he had not heard of any of the passengers or crew of the Osprey or of the crew of the Bella.

The Solicitor-General—Have you applied to the owners of the Bella, Messrs. Vining, for information?—I don't know whether I have or not.

Don't you know Mr. Holmes was in communication with them?—Yes.

The learned counsel then, quoting from a letter of Mr. Hopkins, asked if this was a correct account of what happened to the claimant at Melbourne:

> On his arrival at Melbourne, Roger went ashore with the captain, and returned to sleep on board that night. Next day he went ashore again and tried to get a passage to England and failed. He slept that night on board. All this time the men who worked the navigation of the ship remained on board. Roger went ashore next day, and whilst admiring some horses in a horse-market attracted the attention of the owner, Mr. W. Foster, who, on inquiring about his knowledge of horses, offered to take him into his service if he would go to Gippsland. This Roger accepted, and he slept that night at Mrs. Hickey's hotel, the Roxburgh Castle, in Elizabeth-street, Melbourne, and at daylight started with Mr Foster for Gippsland, not even seeing or taking leave of the captain before he left.

The claimant said that was quite correct, except that two days were put into one; that he only slept one night on board the ship; and that the name of the hotel was not the Roxburgh Castle, but the Rochester Castle. He also said that it was really the captain who tried to get him the passage to England.

Did you give these minute particulars to Mr. Hopkins that he might see how you came not to know any of the persons on board the vessel?—What do you call minute? I thought they were very wide.

Did you give these minute particulars in order that Messrs. Vining should see how you did not know the names of the persons on board?—I gave the account, but certainly not for that purpose. I knew Mr. Hopkins was in communication with Messrs. Vining, and very likely I gave him particulars to send to them. I have no doubt of it, but I have no recollection. I gave these as the names of the persons whom I recollected as being in the same boat with me after the wreck—Shears, Williams, Dobbin, Pebbles, Yankee, and Yorkee. Yorkee was a nickname for a Yorkshireman.

Did you find out that a long boat, bottom upwards, marked in yellow letters in her stern, "Bella, Liverpool," was picked up on the 26th April in 22 deg. south lat., and 38 deg. west long, by the Kent?—I have heard so.

Did you hear that the captain of the Kent was Captain Hopkins, from Baltimore?—I believe so.

Did you also hear that the vessel fell in at the same time with a round-house, a water-cask, a chest of drawers, some straw bedding, and several pieces of a vessel's cabin, &c.?—Not exactly that.

The round-house and the water-cask being painted in buff colour?—I don't know that I heard all that.

The claimant, in answer to further questions, said he heard the first part down to the boat being picked up by the Kent in a certain longitude, but he swore he never heard the part about the round-house, the water-cask, and the chest of drawers.

Did you not go to Lloyd's and have it all brought under your notice?—I swear I did not.

Just look at an entry in a book from Lloyd's (an entry to the effect stated). Upon your solemn oath, did you never see that?—Upon my solemn oath I never saw it before.

Did Holmes read that entry to you?—Not to my knowledge.

Do you mean to swear that Holmes did not read to you that passage or a copy of it?—I swear he did not read all that.

Having been pressed upon the subject, the claimant said the first part might have been read to him, but he could not state positively. Mr. Holmes told him that he had received news of the boat of the Bella having been picked up, and that a bag of biscuits was found under the thwarts. He then continued:—I swear Mr. Holmes did not read the entry or any part of it to me, or mention it. Seeing the size of the book, I will swear I never went to Lloyd's and saw any of those books. (It was a large heavy book, bound like a ledger, with clasps.) I believe inquiries were made at the Custom-house, Melbourne, to see whether a vessel called the Osprey had arrived there with eight shipwrecked men. There was no entry to that effect found; but there was an entry of an Osprey having arrived, but not with eight such men.

After some conversation as to whether the claimant ought to be called upon to give this information which had been obtained by his agents,

The Solicitor-General said—My Lord, I have now asked what occurred to me as proper to ask about the wrecks, and I propose passing on.

The Judge—Some time ago the jury expressed a wish to ask some practical questions upon the subject, and now, perhaps, it may be convenient for them to do so.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—If the jury prefer it, I have no objection to their questions being postponed until tomorrow morning.

The Foreman—Have you any objection to my consulting my brother jurymen?

The Judge—There can be no objection to that.

The Foreman, after a short time, said the questions the jury intended to put would more properly apply to the evidence of the owners of the Bella, and they wished to know whether they would be witnesses in the case.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said he made no statement on the subject, but he gave his learned friend liberty at that stage of the case to make any statement he liked in reference to it.

The Solicitor-General—If my learned friend does not intend to call Messrs. Vining, I certainly shall.

The Foreman said the jury would, under those circumstances, postpone their questions.

The Solicitor-General—Do you not know that inquiries were made of Messrs. Vining for full particulars of the Bella?—I have told you once.

To the Judge—No doubt Mr. Holmes communicated to me the intelligence he received from them, but I don't now recollect what it was.

The Solicitor-General said he now came to the Australian commission, and nothing could be more painful to him than the length to which his cross-examination upon it must go.

The Judge said it must be assumed that the claimant knew the whole contents of the commission, which formed part of the evidence in the case, and the learned counsel would therefore be absolved from going seriatim through all the matters deposed to by the different witnesses.

The Solicitor-General did not see how he could avoid putting to the claimant not the details, but the outline of the real Australian life as it was suggested by the defendants.

The Judge repeated that the Solicitor General was not bound to go through the whole evidence, and it was entirely a matter for his discretion what parts he should select.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—My learned friend may assume that the advisers of the plaintiff are well acquainted with the contents of both the Chili and Australian commissions, and that they will not complain of the absence of any inquiry with regard to any part of it by him.

The Solicitor-General—Then I shall merely cross-examine upon those points which will explain in outline my case as to the Australian life.

The Australian commission was then put in.

The Judge observed that there was a map attached to the evidence, showing the route of the Bella, with a mark indicating where she was lost when she had been out about four days from Rio.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said he believed it was the plaintiff's map.

The Judge added, that according to a recent question of the Solicitor-General the boat appeared to have been picked up at a place about 9 deg. south and 3 deg. east of the spot where the vessel was wrecked.

To the Jury—The Osprey did not touch at any port before reaching Melbourne.

In reply to the Solicitor-General, the claimant denied that he went out from this country in the Middleton in charge of two Shetland ponies consigned to Mr. Chapman, of Hobart Town. He also denied that he became acquainted with a person named Facey on board. He then proceeded as follows:—I do not know Samuel Bendon at Hobart Town. I never appeared as a witness against him. I did not know a man named Wilson. I never was in Hobart Town. I was never employed by him as a butcher. I did not know Mr. Douglas, the secretary of the post-office at Hobart Town. I did not go to him several times for letters I expected to receive. I don't know Mr. Dossetor, inspector of stock at Hobart Town. I was not brought before the Mayor's Court there with respect to some offence about selling meat. I tell you I have never been in Hobart Town in my life.

You express some surprise. Do you not know this was stated on oath in Australia?—I have never heard of it.

Were you not brought before the Mayor's Court for selling unwholesome meat? (Laughter.)—Certainly not.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—The evidence is that Arthur Orton was brought up.

The Solicitor-General—I know that perfectly well.

Let me ask you why you did not go out to Australia?—Because I could not leave the conduct of my case here.

Did you not think it important that you should go to the five or six places where you had lived as Castro? (No answer.)

Did you not know that the case presented on the other side was that Castro and Orton were the same person?—Yes.

When did you come back from Rio to this country?—In the early part of 1869.

In what month?—I don't recollect the month, but I think it was in February.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—The agreed date is 29th January, 1869.

Cross-examination resumed—The execution of the Australian commission was postponed for three months to enable me to be present at the execution of it. I had several reasons for not going to Australia. One reason was that I had not sufficient funds to go with, and I could not raise them. Another was I was changing my attorney, and it was impossible I could leave England at the time.

Did it not strike you as of the last importance that you should confront the witnesses at four or five different places in Australia, who said that Arthur Orton and Castro were the same person?—There can be no doubt it would have been beneficial to my case if I had gone.

Beneficial is another matter. Did you think it was important?—No doubt I thought it was important.

Did you make efforts to raise funds to go?—I applied to many people for money, and in some cases to enable me to carry out my undertaking to go to Australia. I applied to Mr. Bloxam, and he tried his best to get money. I don't know that I mentioned to him that it was for that specific purpose.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said that the affidavit of the 1st February, 1869, on which postponement was granted, was made two days before the claimant arrived in England in that year, and therefore without consultation with him.

The Solicitor-General asked the claimant if he really did know that the suggestion was that he was Orton; and he replied, "I certainly am not Orton."

Oh! that we will have by-and-bye. Don't you know that?—I know that Mr. Mackenzie was over in Australia for years trying to persuade people that I was Orton.

You provoke me to say that you know that is perfectly untrue.—I know it is perfectly true. (A laugh.)

The Judge—You knew the case the other side wished to make out was that you were Orton?—Oh, yes. I knew that.

The Solicitor-General—Why on earth, then, did you not go and confront the witnesses?—I have given you my reason. I had no funds, and I had my business here to look after.

The jury expressed a wish to know what amount would have been required to take him to Australia.

The Judge asked the claimant to answer that.

The Claimant—About a couple of hundred pounds.

The Solicitor-General—You were represented by counsel and solicitors in Australia, and you called witnesses. You had funds for that?—My counsel refused to go on because they had no funds, and in some cases there were no counsel on my behalf.

Do you mean to swear your counsel were not present at the whole examinations in Australia?—Yes.

Can you show me a single witness who was not cross-examined by your counsel?—Yes; there were several witnesses.

Point them out.—I cannot do it at this moment.

I challenge you to do it.—And I accept your challenge. (Laughter.)

The claimant was further questioned upon that point, and still persisted in saying that there were witnesses who were not examined or cross-examined by his counsel. He continued—I know that Mr. Wyatt, who represented me, was one of the most eminent lawyers in Australia. It appeared to me that it was of the last importance that I should stay here and attend to my business. I admit that neither in Chili nor in Australia was I present at the examination of a single witness.

The Judge—How did you get the funds for the Chili commission?—Am I bound to answer that question?

His Lordship thought he was.

Claimant—Before I went to South America I had provided a sum of money for the Australian commission.

Would not (said the Solicitor-General) the persons who had provided the money for the two commissions give you a couple of hundred pounds?—I did not ask them for a couple of hundred pounds to go out with. They all knew I was not going out.

The Judge—Did they know why you were not going out?—They knew it was not possible, as I was changing my attorney, and all that.

Cross-examination continued—In August, 1868, I had raised £5,000 for the expenses of the commission.

Do you mean to say that the persons who advanced that would not have gladly advanced you a further sum of money to enable you to confront these witnesses?—Some of them declined to advance any money. I did not ask for any for that purpose. I was not a fellow-servant of a man named Hales at Hobart Town for fifteen or sixteen months. I was not in the service of Dell, a butcher in the new market there. I did not know Mr. Wilson, member for Hobart Town. I did not know a Mr. Hopwood, who had been for some time a butcher, nor that he was in the service of Mr. Johnson. We were not servants of Mr. Johnson for nine months. I did not leave his employ and get into Mr. Fisher's service at Boisdale. I did not see Hopwood when I went there. I did not see with Hopwood a man named Shotter, who had lived in Wapping, near the Ortons. That I swear.

Were there two brothers Shotter, one in Australia and the other in England, and were you in partnership with the former for sometime?—I was certainly not.

Did Hopwood come into your shop at Wagga Wagga, and say, "Hollos, Arthur," and did you put your finger up and sign him to be silent?—No.

At that time you were living as Castro?—That is quite true.

Did you not have a long conversation with him at the Commercial Hotel, Wagga Wagga, and did you not say to him, "Don't say anything about my having gone by the name of Arthur Orton?"—I don't know the man. The whole is utterly untrue.

In reply to further questions the claimant said—I did not tell him that I had to leave Sale on account of some horses. That is not true, I swear. I did not ask him to say nothing about it, and he did not reply, "I certainly won't." I never was in the Commercial Hotel but once in my life, and that was with a person named Allen. I knew a man named Anderson, a boot and shoe maker, when I was bearing the name of Castro. I certainly did not tell him that I had come from Hobart Town, and that I was at the opening of the first stall in the shambles, or the new market, in that place. I recollect the overseer at Boisdale, named Jacobus de Mule. I did not tell him that I had been at Hobart Town, and had a horse and cart there. I did not know a M'Alister, who was in service with me at Mr. Foster's. I tell you I never used the name of Arthur Orton. I went to Mr Foster in 1854, and came away in the latter end of 1857. I did not know a man named Higgins, who knew me at Sale, and also at Hobart Town. He could not have known me at Hobart Town; as I have told you, I was never there. I did not know him or his brother. I have no recollection of John Ray, who originally knew me at Hobart Town. I know very well Andrew Hutton; he was known as the Highlandman. He was in the employ of Mr. Foster. He did not know me as Arthur Orton. That I swear. I have read his evidence.

Is it true that there was at Mr. Foster's a person named Arthur Orton, and that Thomas Castro was not there?—It is not true, and Hutton does not say so. Afterwards he contradicted his first statement.

You seem to know that very accurately. Do you know Patrick M'Manus?—I do not.

Let me ask you, have you read this evidence with care?—No, I have not. I don't know M'Manus, who lives at Reedy Creek, 18 miles from Kilmore, in Victoria. Orton was living with him. I never told M'Manus that I went to Tasmania in charge of two horses, nor that I was afraid there was a warrant out against me. I don't recollect some horses belonging to a Mr. Phillips being lost, nor that a reward of £10 was offered for them; nor did I say that I was going to look for them in another part of the country. I did not then leave Reedy Creek and never came back again. I never was at that place. I didn't know Thomas Pregnall nor Nicholas Wray. I did not know Sarah M'Alister. If she was Mrs. William Foster, I did know her. I do not know that she is married again, but I believe it is stated so in the evidence. She was my master's wife. It is quite untrue I went into Foster's employ from Mr. Johnson's, in Hobart Town. I know pretty well when I went by the name of Castro.

If she said that there was no such person as Castro, but that there was a person named Arthur Orton, who came from Mr. Johnson's station, that was untrue?—Yes.

Cross-examination continued—I knew Mr. Wm. Montgomery, a magistrate. A dispute between me and Mr. Foster about wages was not referred to him as arbitrator. I never had a dispute with him about wages at all. I have not read his evidence; at least, I am under that impression. I don't know Daniel Sear, a saddler at Sale. He did not know me when I was in Foster's employ as Arthur Orton. I never was in his employ in that name, but in that of Castro.

It is absolutely untrue, as all these various persons have sworn that they knew you in Mr. Foster's employ as Arthur Orton?—They never swore that I was Arthur Orton.

Well, that was because you did not go to Australia to confront them; but they saw your photographs?—But the defendants produced photographs smeared all over, so that nobody could recognise the true person in them.

But they recognised you by photographs. Is that one of you (photograph attached to Australian commission)?—Yes.

Some discussion then took place with regard to the photographs of the claimant, which were returned as exhibits by the commission. Two of them—D 16 and D 45—he admitted were portraits of himself, which were not smeared nor blotted so as not to be recognisable.

The Solicitor-General—Take the first of those in your hand. Were the witnesses swearing falsely when they said that was a portrait of Arthur Orton?—Certainly; it is a photograph of myself.

But you don't deny these were portraits of yourself at the time they were taken?—No; when the originals were taken.

The claimant, at the request of the learned counsel, selected from the series of photographs those which he said were smeared and blotted over so that no one could recognise them.

Cross-examination continued—I was never ostler at Sale, or ostler at all. I don't know Donald Manson, a farmer at Upper Morphra. There were no farmers there. There was a stock-keeper at that place.

Did you sign that (paper handed up)?—The signature is not mine. The body of the note and the signature are Arthur Orton's. I positively swear that is not my handwriting. I certainly never gave to Manson a promissory note at all. I swear there never was a case between me and Mr. Foster. There was a lawyer named Frederick Webb, of Barnsdale, who formerly lived at Sale. He did not appear for me and conduct my case in the matter of the arbitration to which you have referred. If he said he appeared for me he spoke falsely. I never was his client at all. I did not know the wife of Patrick M'Manus. I mean to say I was never in that man's employ from June, 1859, nor had any dealings with him or his wife. I knew Stilworthy, blacksmith at Wagga Wagga. I told him I was in the employ of a person named Burroughs. I did not tell him I was a Spaniard, and that my father was a Spaniard. I knew Patrick Rearden very well. I was often in conversation with him. I never mentioned to him a person named Shotter, a mate of mine. I did not say he lived close to my place at home, and I knew him there. I do not know him. I did not learn from Rearden that he wrote to Shotter. He did not say he was going to answer Shotter's letter, and ask me to write my real name inside, and I refused. No such conversation ever occurred.

Is that a dream?—I cannot say it is a dream, but it is not true. I did not talk to him once about a man named Henry Tyson. I knew Flash Harry, but I can't say whether his proper name is Tyson. I did not tell him that Harry had begun to show me up, and said he had known me by different names at different places, and that he knew me when I went by the name of Big Arthur or Arthur Orton.

Did Rearden say to you when he was going to write to Shotter, "Come, give me your right name; I am sure Castro is not your real name, and Shotter wants it?"—He certainly did not. He never mentioned the name of Shotter.

Was it after you refused to write your name to Shotter that you wrote in the book produced and given up by Rearden (the Ready Reckoner), "R. C. Tichborne, Hampshire, England?"—I can't recollect when I wrote that.

Did you not say to Rearden, "There it is—that is my name, and I leave you to guess it?"—No such conversation passed at all. I doubt very much whether Rearden was there when I wrote it.

How did Rearden get possession of the book?—The business was sold to him, and I suppose he got possession of the book that way.

Did you not hand it over to him and say, "Here is my name, you can guess it?"—No, I never heard of the name of Shotter till I read it in the evidence.

Would it surprise you to find that he did live at Wapping, near the Ortons?—It would not.

Would it surprise you to find that he lived close by, and was an intimate friend of the Ortons?—I don't know anything of him. It would not surprise me anything you said. (Laughter.)

Was Rearden a native of Wapping?—He was a native of the colony.

Would it surprise you to find that he lived at Wapping, and was a friend of the Ortons?—I am not certain that this conversation did pass—it has to be proved yet. I mean to say no such conversation ever passed as you have mentioned.

Do you really mean to say you doubt whether Rearden did speak of Shotter as a person you knew?—I very much doubt it.

Do you doubt it?—Certainly; I cannot believe a man who tells a deliberate falsehood.

Would it surprise you to find that Shotter was a person who lived at Wapping, close to the Ortons?—No, it would not.

Did you ever tell M'Manus that you were a native of Chili?—How could I, when I don't know him?

Did you never tell him you had been to Chili, and had come to Tasmania in charge of two horses, that you had been in the employment of a firm of butchers, and that you had gone from there to Gipps Land, and from thence to Reedy Creek?—I did not. I know John Clark, an hotel-keeper at Wagga Wagga. He must have known me under the name of Castro.

Did you have a conversation about a shop which you wanted him to let you?—I did not.

Did you say you would be the only butcher in Wagga Wagga when Osborne had left?—No.

Did Osborne leave?—Yes; but I was not then the only butcher; there were others.

Did you assure him that your father was a butcher at Wapping, and that he had a store at Newgate and Smithfield?—I did not.

I suggest to you that this conversation took place at the Ferry Hotel, in the north part of Wagga Wagga.—I was never in the Ferry Hotel.

Did you know Moxon in Wagga Wagga, who kept a store, and lived there since 1853?—Yes; he kept an hotel, and not a store.

Did you ever talk about butchering with him?—I never had any conversation with him whatever.

Did you ever say to him you had served your time to a butcher in Newgate or Wapping?—I did not.

Had Stilworth a bulldog? (A laugh.)—I know he had a dog. He never helped me to yard a bullock; but I have helped him to bait a bullock.

Did you admire his dog, and say it was like a breed you had when butchering in Wapping?—No, indeed. His dog was the biggest cur I ever saw. I did not know Thomas George Booth, a printer at Wagga.

Do you ever remember speaking Spanish at an hotel?—No.

Did you never say to a man named Booth that your father was a Spaniard married to an Englishwoman, and that he was a shipping butcher in London?—No, I did not.

A receipt was handed to witness who said it was his handwriting. It was given to a Mr. Booth, but witness said he did not remember him, and never had the conversation with him that had been suggested.

I have done enough to show an outline of what evidence I shall give; now tell me, as shortly as you can, where you went after landing at Melbourne in 1854?—First you went to Mr. Forster's in July, 1854. What did you then?—I went from Melbourne to Dargo in 1855, being still in his employ. I was in Dargo 15 or 16 months. I was a stock-driver in charge of the Dargo station. In 1857 I came back to the home station at Boysdale, and stayed there two or three months. I was stock-keeping at the Boysdale station.

What is stock-keeping?—Branding cattle, gathering cattle, and so on. He rides about the run, and at the time of gathering brings them into the yard, where they are classified and branded. I set to work at this as soon as I got to Boysdale. There were over twenty men on the station in different parts.

Did you do your work by yourself?—Yes, when on the run; but in gathering there are several of us together. I was sent out three or four months until I knew the run. At first I was principally among horses in the home paddock. When I did not come home at night I slept under a tree or in a hut. There were some twenty huts scattered over different parts of the station. I went out from time to time on the run.

When did you first get alone on a run?—At the end of three or four months.

Do you remember any of the men who used to go out with you at first?—Yes. There was Andrew Hutton, Moned, David Campbell, and a lot of them. Dargo was an out-station. There was no gathering there. It was a weaning station—that means not a breeding station. In 1857 I went down to Flooding Creek for two or three weeks.

What did you do there?—Nothing. I next went up to Stratford. I did nothing there. After staying two or three days there I went to Mitchell and drove in a few horses. I was over two months there. From there I went to Nicholson. I was not employed by any one and did nothing there. I was there a few days. I then crossed the mountain over to Dargo. This would be still in 1857. From Dargo I went to Braden, then to the Omaho, where I broke in some horses for Thomas Dale. I remained there knocking about at the diggings for some time. I never was what you may call a digger myself. I was at Omaho backwards and forwards for about seven months. That brings us to the middle of 1858. Then I roved about in different parts of the country up to 1860, I think.

The Judge—Had you any occupation or means of earning a livelihood?

Witness—No, my Lord, I had no occupation. I bought and sold a few horses at one place and another. I then went to Ganilignia and stayed there twelve months with Burrows, breaking in horses for him and looking after his stock. I then went up to Hay, on the Burrowbidgee. I was there twelve months with a man named Ward, looking after his cattle and establishment generally. He slaughtered. I slaughtered sometimes. This brings us to the latter end of 1861. Then I commenced running the mail for three months. I then went to Wagga Wagga, but did not remain there. My next employment was stockkeeping at Gundegai with John Jenkins, about six months. Next I went to Tumad; then to Yarra Yarra, breaking in horses for M'Laren; then I broke horses in down the Murray at another of M'Laren's stations. I was in his employ a little over three months, and then came to Wagga Wagga. This was in 1862. I stayed at Wagga Wagga until I left.

What were you doing there between 1862 and 1866?—I was living with Mr. Higgins the principal part of the time. He was an hotel-keeper, and had also a butchering establishment. I slaughtered for him, but not constantly, and continued to do so up to six or seven months before I came away. I acted as actual slaughterman if any of the men were away. I was doing different things during the later months of my stay; such as going out to look for horses.

During the whole of this time you had what you have told us was £1,000 a year to your credit?—Yes.

Sometimes I suppose you were hard up?—Yes.

Why did you not draw upon this money?—Because I never wished to do so.

Did it never occur to you that you might relieve yourself from your difficulties?—Yes, it did; but you must remember I was never in want of money till later years.

The Judge complained that he could not hear the witness, and that he would not answer questions put to him.

The Witness—You must remember the time I have been in this box, my Lord. I'll try and raise my voice.

Cross-examination continued—You had had no quarrel with any member of your family?—I had had a quarrel with my father before I went away.

Did you write to him after you went away?—Yes.

Did you get an answer?—Yes; I heard from him at Rio.

Was it an affectionate letter?—No, it was not.

Are you sure that it was not a very affectionate letter?—I mean to say the letter I received at Rio was anything but an affectionate letter.

A letter was handed in, which the witness said was his father's handwriting, but it was not the letter he received at Rio.

The Judge—Did you receive it at all?

The Witness—There is no year to it.

The Judge—Did you receive that letter? That is the question.

The Solicitor-General interposing with another question, the Judge received no answer.

The witness said he had never been shown the letter by Lady Tichborne. It was, however, Sir James Tichborne's writing, and the letter appeared to have been returned from Rio after he left. He said he had not seen another letter of Lady Tichborne's which was handed to him. He swore most positively neither of the letters had been shown to him by Lady Tichborne. No doubt he himself had deposited many letters of Lady Tichborne's in Chancery, but none addressed to Roger Tichborne by his father or mother.

The Solicitor-General proposed to read the two letters, and Serjeant Ballantine objected, on the ground that it was no evidence as to whether the claimant was entitled to the estate which he claimed. The learned Serjeant further asked the Chief Justice to look at the letters, as they were of considerable importance

Mr. Giffard, in answer to a question, said Sir James Tichborne was tenant for life under settlements. This was no question of pedigree at all.

The Judge—But it is a question of identity.

Mr Giffard—Certainly, and any statement of the mother or father applicable to that point would be admissible; but these letters are not of that kind.

The letters were then read by the Chief Justice, who said they did not seem to affect the question of pedigree. They were written before the sinking of the Bella, and the letter of Sir James appeared to be the last he wrote. Lady Tichborne's was in French and very long.

The Solicitor-General withdrew the letters for the present.

The witness, in answer to a question, said it was true that he had a quarrel with his father.

Other letters were handed to the claimant, and acknowledged by him to be in his handwriting. Just before he started he said he had not received letters from Lady Tichborne containing an introduction to the French convents in South America. At least he could not remember such a letter.

The Solicitor-General read one of the letters which he had just passed to the witness. It was a letter from Roger Tichborne to his mother just before he started. He wrote from St. James's-place, but the letter was not dated. He thanked his mother for her two letters, especially one which contained an introduction to the French convents in South America. It was now, he continued, too late for him to alter his arrangements to travel abroad for a year. He especially wished his father and mother not to make themselves so unhappy about his going abroad for so short a period of time, because he was sure nothing unpleasant or disagreeable would occur to him If they were, however, still anxious when he returned that he should go to Italy, he would go there to oblige them. The letter concluded with "love to my father."

Had you had a quarrel then?—Long before that.

Was it a long quarrel?—I did not say it continued.

Was it made up?—It was made up so far that I never alluded to it.

The next letter read by the Solicitor-General was from Valparaiso, June 29, 1853, written by Roger Tichborne to his father. It was almost a verbatim copy of the account of his travels sent to Mr. Gosford, as published in to-day's *Daily News*. The writer concluded by inscribing himself, "Your most affectionate and dutiful son." There were several instances of incorrect spelling, the most conspicuous being "Peron" for "Peru."

Witness, further cross-examined, persisted in saying the letter he received from his father at Rio was anything but an affectionate one.

The Solicitor-General then read another letter, the last, but one, from Roger Tichborne to his mother. It was from Santiago, bearing date the 31st December, 1853, and gave a similar description of his travels to that in his letter to Mr. Seymour. He subscribed himself, "Your very affectionate son;" and in the course of the letter said, "As this is the day before New Year's-day, I wish you both, as also to my mother, a happy new year."

That you say is the last letter but one?—Yes.

Had you any quarrel with your mother?—No, I had not.

Why, when you were asked before Mr. Roupell whether you had any quarrel with your mother, did you decline to answer?—Very properly too.

Why?—Where is there a son who has not had a quarrel with his mother? (Laughter.)

That is no answer. Why did you not say "No?"—I don't know, I'm sure.

Well, I can't help you.—I thought it was a very impertinent question.

A slip of paper was handed to witness. He acknowledged the writing. It was read as follows:—

> This leaf is taken from a book which my uncle valet brought from Tichborne with me. It bear the Doughty and Tichborne crest. His name is Bogle, and is now living with me, R. C. T. He likewise has two woodcut of Upton, a seat my uncle as in dorsetshire, and likewise my uncle likeness. I have them in my possession now to get them copied. As you have a dought of my idenity I will send you a copy of my uncle likeness, when you see one you will see the other. I mean myself. R. C. TICHBORNE.

The Solicitor-General—Upon your solemn oath, were those letters and this piece of paper written by the same man?—The three letters?

Were those letters to Lady Tichborne and Sir James Tichborne written by the same man?—Upon my solemn oath, they were written by me.

While the jury were examining the letters and the piece of paper,

The Chief Justice handed three letters he had received to the learned counsel, as they concerned the case in which both parties were interested. He asked the Press to request persons who had communications to make to address them to the solicitors, and not to the Judge.

Serjeant Ballantine took the opportunity, without imputing anything to the Solicitor-General, to call attention to a matter of some little importance. A letter was put in some time ago purporting to be from Roger Tichborne to his cousin, Miss Doughty. By mere accident he had discovered upon that letter, in what purported to be the handwriting of Catherine Doughty, the following:—"This was written the last day I ever saw Roger." That memorandum was in handwriting of modern date, and he now complained that this piece of paper was handed to the jury without the slightest intimation of the contents.

The Solicitor-General was understood to deny that the writing was of modern date. Mrs. Radcliffe, he said, would prove it.

A good deal of discussion followed, the Judge appearing to have seen it, and also the jury, and the Solicitor-General at length acknowledging that the letters had been handed to him only half an hour before he entered the Court, and that, though he saw the memorandum, he took no notice of it.

The Chief Justice—I think, Brother Ballantine, you may absolve everybody from blame.

Serjeant Ballantine—Perhaps I may, my Lord. When I find that I may do so, the absolution shall be duly given.

The jury had by this time finished their inspection of the documents, and the claimant, in answer to a question, said he sent it in August, 1866, to Mr. Cottie, the manager of the Australian Bank, Wagga Wagga.

How came you to send it to him?—By post from Sydney.

Why did you send it?—Merely as a matter of foolishness—nothing more.

But he was the banker, and had advanced you money?—Certainly.

And he doubted your indentity?—Well, although I said so there, I don't think he did.

Then this was a piece of playfulness, was it, sent in a light and merry mood?—It was, no doubt, a piece of foolishness.

But how came you to be treating this solid man of business in that way?—I don't know.

Was it on the same principle as you made your will?—I can't say.

Was this sent to Mr. Cottie in answer to a letter?—No.

Did he never have any doubt of your identity then?—No.

Why did you send him a copy of your uncle's likeness?—I can't tell. I thought he would be very glad to have it.

When did your uncle buy Upton?—Many years ago.

What likeness was it?—It was one of those black things you get at the seaside. I don't know what you call it.

The Judge—What book was this taken from?—I don't know, my Lord.

What sort of a book?—It was a book that Bogle had, my Lord.

Printed or written?—Printed.

The Solicitor General here handed a worn-looking book to the witness, and told him to compare the words, "It bear," amongst some writing on the inside of the cover, with the "it bear" of the paper.

Witness—Why you don't mean to insinuate, do you, that they are the same?

The Solicitor-General—I not only mean to insinuate it, but to ask you to swear that it is not.

Witness—I take my solemn oath they are not the same.

Whose handwriting is that in the book?—It is Arthur Orton's.

Was his handwriting like your's?—There is a similarity, but it is not like. That "it bear" is not a bit like mine.

The Foreman of the Jury—Are we to understand that the long silence of the plaintiff in Australia was because of a quarrel with his father?

Witness—No; I did not say so. I never even imputed such a thing.

The Judge—What was your reason for not writing?—I had no particular reason, my Lord, more than going into the bush, where there is not the convenience that you find in London.

Had you any reason for not writing to your mother or aunt?—No, my Lord, I had no reason.

The Court adjourned.

PRICES OF ARTICLES IN THE CRAWFORD MARKET.

The following were the quotations of the different articles on sale at the Crawford Market on Saturday:—

DAILY PRICES—BEEF.	Rs.	a.	p.
Prime pieces, 1st sort, ⅌ lb	0	5	4
Prime pieces, 2nd sort, ⅌ lb ...	0	4	0
Briskets and round, 1st sort, ⅌ lb	0	2	6
Do 2nd sort, ⅌ lb	0	2	0
Beefsteak (under part), ⅌ lb	0	11	0
Do (round), ⅌ lb	0	4	0
Meat, for soup, do	0	1	9
Shins, large, each ...	0	6	6
Do small do ...	0	4	6
Tongues, fresh, each.	0	4	0
Do salt, do	0	8	0
Suet, 1st sort, ⅌ lb ...	0	9	0
Do 2nd sort do ...	0	4	0
Prime (Cape) Corned Mess Beef, ⅌ lb ...	0	0	0
VEAL (large or small).			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort	0	0	0
Fore do do	0	0	0
Hind do 2nd sort	3	4	0
Fore do do	2	14	0
Head, each ...	1	1	0
Liver and Heart ...	0	3	0
Feet, four ...	0	5	0
MUTTON (Gram fed).			
Saddle, ⅌ lb ...	0	0	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder and Neck, ⅌ lb ...	0	0	0
Breast, ⅌ lb ...	0	0	0
Head, each ...	0	0	0
MUTTON (1st sort).			
Saddle, ⅌ lb ...	0	6	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder and Neck, ⅌ lb ...	0	6	0
Breast, ⅌ lb ...	0	4	0
Head, each ...	0	3	0
MUTTON (2nd sort).			
Saddle, ⅌ lb ...	0	5	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, ⅌ lb ...	0	4	0
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each ...	0	2	6
Do 2nd sort, each	0	2	0
KID (small).			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort	0	0	0
Fore do do	0	0	0
Hind do 2nd sort	1	0	0
Fore do	0	11	0
Head, Feet, Liver, and Heart ...	0	6	0
LAMB (large).			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort	1	7	0
Fore do do	1	1	0
Hind do 2nd sort	1	0	0
Fore do do	0	12	0
Head, Feet, Liver, and Heart ...	0	7	0
PORK (Fresh and Salt).			
Pork, fresh, ⅌ lb ...	0	4	0
Do salt, country, ⅌ lb	0	4	0
Pigs (Roaster), each...	5	0	0
Do Head, ⅌ lb ...	0	2	0
Sausages, ⅌ lb ...	0	5	4
Bacon, ⅌ lb ...	0	5	4
POULTRY.			
Geese, each ...	5	6	0
Turkey Cocks (very large), each ...	5	12	0
Do Hens, each ...	3	0	0
Ducks, large, each ...	1	2	0
Do middling, each	0	13	0
Fowls, Bombay, large, each ...	1	0	0
Do do middling, each ...	0	10	0
Chickens, large, each	0	6	0
Do small, each	0	4	0
Eggs, each ...	0	0	6
Guinea Fowls ...	2	8	0
Coul, ⅌ doz ...	1	0	0
Snipes, ⅌ pair ...	0	0	0
MILK AND BUTTER.			
Cow's Milk, per seer measure ...	0	3	0
Do Butter, ⅌ cup, 2 ozs ...	0	0	0
Buffaloes' Milk, per seer measure ...	0	3	0
Do Butter, ⅌ cup 2 ozs. ...	0	2	0
BREAD.			
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 ozs., each ...	0	2	0
Do 2nd sort, 13 ozs., each ...	0	1	6
Loaves, brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, ⅌ lb...	0	2	3
Rolong, ⅌ lb ...	0	2	3
FIREWOOD.			
Babool, per candy ...	6	4	0
Kurmell, per candy ...	5	8	0
Aine, per candy ...	7	4	0
SUGAR.			
Sugercandy, 1st sort, per seer ...	0	3	0
Do 2nd sort, per seer ...	0	2	6
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer ...	0	2	0
Do 2nd sort do	0	2	0
Do brown do	0	1	9
Tea, 1st sort, ⅌ lb ...	1	0	0
,, 2nd sort, ⅌ lb ...	0	12	0
OIL.			
Cocoanut, 1st sort per maund ...	4	8	0
Do 2nd sort, do	4	6	0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, do	4	10	0
Do 2nd sort do	4	0	0
GHEE.			
Ghee, Surat, per seer.	0	5	0
Do Ghautee do ..	0	4	6
Do Jaffrabad do ...	0	6	0

GRAIN.	Rs.	a.	p.
Gram, Jambooseer, per candy ...	29	0	0
Gram, Ghogary ⅌ cdy.	19	0	0
Do Ghautee, do	21	0	0
Ooreed, Ghogary, do	29	0	0
Do Cutch, do	0	0	0
Mutt, Ghautee, do	26	0	0
Do Cutch, do	0	0	0
Bajree, Ghautee, do	25	0	0
Do Bhownuggur, per candy ...	32	0	0
Rice, Jerasul, ⅌ phara.	5	4	0
Do Seegundee, do.	5	0	0
Do Common, do.	4	2	0
Barley (new) ⅌ candy	16	0	0
Do (old) do...	13	0	0
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Mahabuleshwur, large, per seer ...	0	1	3
Do small do...	0	1	0
Do Poona or Surat, large, ⅌ seer ...	0	0	8
Do small, do ...	0	0	6
Yams, white, ⅌ seer...	0	0	8
Do red, do ...	0	0	6
Onions do ...	0	0	4
Cabbages, large, each	0	4	0
Do small ...	0	2	0
Turnips, large ⅌ doz...	0	0	0
do small do ...	0	0	0
Cauliflowers, large, each ...	0	0	0
Do small, do	0	0	0
Carrots, ⅌ seer ...	0	0	6
Celery, large, each ...	0	0	0
Lettuces, each ...	0	1	3
Beet, large, do ...	0	4	0
Do small, do ...	0	3	0
Radishes, white, per dozen ...	0	1	0
Do. red do. ...	0	2	0
Tomatoes, ⅌ seer ...	0	8	0
Green Peas, do ...	0	2	3
French Beans, do ...	0	1	0
Knohl Kohl, ⅌ doz...	0	0	0
Brinjalls, Nagpoor, ⅌ seer ...	0	0	0
Do Bombay do	0	0	0
Pumpkins, large, each	0	10	4
Do small, do	0	8	0
Cucumbers, ⅌ seer ...	0	0	0
Artichoke, do ...	0	0	4
Beans, double, do ...	0	3	4
Parsley, ⅌ bundle ...	0	0	0
Watercresses, do ...	0	0	3
Roselles, ⅌ seer ...	0	0	3
FRUITS.			
Pineapple, large, each	1	0	0
Do small, do	0	12	0
Pomeloes, large, do	1	0	0
Do small, do	0	8	0
Guavas, large, ⅌ doz	0	6	0
Do small, do	0	4	0
Oranges, large, do	1	0	0
Do small, do	0	12	0
Grapes, white, ⅌ seer	0	0	0
Do black, do	0	0	0
Melons, Water, large each ...	0	0	0
Do do small, each ...	0	0	0
Do Musk, large, each ...	0	0	0
Do do small, each ...	0	0	0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen ...	0	6	0
Do small, red, do	0	3	0
Do large, yellow	0	4	0
Do small, yellow	0	2	0
Limes, sweet, ⅌ doz...	0	0	0
do sour, do ...	0	1	6
Pomegranate, Muscat, ⅌ doz...	0	0	0
Do Bombay, do...	0	12	0
Apple, Verona, ⅌ doz	0	0	0
Figs, Bombay, do...	1	4	0
Figs, Poona, do...	0	6	0
Grapes, Cabool, ⅌ box	0	0	0
Pears, Verona, ⅌ doz	0	0	0
Peaches, ⅌ seer ...	0	0	0
Mangoes, Poona, ⅌ doz ...	0	0	0
FRESH FISH.			
Pomphlet, white, ⅌ pair ...	0	14	0
Do small, do	0	10	0
Surmye, large, each.	0	12	0
Do small, do.	0	8	0
Bonie, very large, ⅌ doz ...	3	4	0
Do large, ⅌ doz...	1	4	0
Goolle, large, each.	0	0	0
Do small, do	1	4	0
Bhing, large, each...	0	8	0
Do small, do..	0	6	0
Baum, large, each ...	0	0	0
Prawns, large, ⅌ doz	0	10	0
Do small, do	0	2	6
Shrimps, ⅌ handful	0	0	0
Bumlows, ⅌ score...	0	1	0
Jiptee, large, do ...	0	0	0
Do small, do ...	0	0	0
DRY FISH.			
Pomphlet, white, large, each ...	0	2	0
Do do, small, each	0	1	0
Surmye, large, do	0	8	0
Do small, do	0	6	0
Palah, large, do	0	2	0
Do small, do	0	1	0
Dhomee large, do	0	0	6
Do small, do	0	0	3
Wagtee, large, ⅌ doz	0	0	0
Do small, do	0	0	0
Bumslows, ⅌ doz	0	0	6

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills,—Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Burges, Belgium.

BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED.

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and On LONDON, ,, SCOTLAND, | On IRELAND, ,, PARIS, And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

When fixed for 12 months .... 5 per cent per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

On London—6 months' sight............1s. 10½d. per Rupee.
Ditto On demand ....1s. 10¼d. ,,
On Paris—6 months' sight ....242 Francs.
Letters of Credit...............................1s. 10½d. ,,
Ditto for Italy and France, payable in Gold without Commisson.1s. 10½d. ,,

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

Interest at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of withdrawal.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 26th May 1871.

AGRA BANK (Limited).

Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England,
Messrs. GLYN & Co.,
AND
The National Bank of Scotland.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.	Hongkong.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months' sight at 1/11 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/10 15/16	,,
3	do.	1/10 7/8	,,
2	do.	1/10 3/4	,,
1	do.	1/11 11/16	,,
On demand		1/10 5/8	,,
On Scotland		1/10 5/8	,,
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1/10 1/2	,,

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST CHARGED

On Loans on Government Paper and Railway Shares.
3 Months............ 5 per cent. per annum.
,, ,, 1 to 2 ,, ... 4 per cent. per annum.
,, on other approved securities
3 Months............ 6 per cent. per annum.

INTERESTS

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annl
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

H. K. GREGORY, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 16th June 1871.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
AMOUNT PAID UP................................. £250,000

INDIAN BRANCH—CALCUTTA.

DIRECTORS OF THE INDIAN BRANCH.

A. Thorndike Esq., (Messrs. Atkinson Tilton & Co.) Merchant.
T. A. Apcar, Esq., (Messrs. Apcar & Co.) Merchant.
G. M. Blacker, Esq., Merchant.
J. C. Murray, Esq., (Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.) Merchant.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, Officiating Judge of the High Court.
C. Sanderson, Esq., (Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Upton) Solicitor and Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.

MANAGER IN INDIA.
C. H. OGBOURNE, ESQUIRE.
MEDICAL REFEREE FOR BOMBAY.
DR. H. W. DIVER, No. 30, Meadow Street.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

1. The rates of premium are moderate (generally lower than other Offices), and the conditions of assurance liberal.

2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.

3. Claims are paid one month after satisfactory proof of death.

4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons, are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.

5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.

6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.

7. Its investments are all of a first-class character.

8. The Life Funds are allowed to accumulate in Special Trust for the primary security of Life Policies.

9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.

10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are al Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.

11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.

12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.

IMPORTANT CONCESSION TO THE ARMY.

The Directors of this Company have decided upon accepting the Lives of Military Men, who are not on Active Service, AT THE SAME RATES AS CIVILIANS; provided that before proceeding on Active Service, due notice is given to the Manager, and a commensurate extra Premium paid. Subject to this stipulation, the Civil rates of Premium WILL IN FUTURE APPLY EQUALLY TO MILITARY MEN AND CIVILIANS, and the former will be enabled to effect Assurances with this Company UPON MORE FAVOURABLE TERMS THAN CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ANY OTHER OFFICE.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria to Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.

Medical Fees and Stamp Duty are paid by the Company. No Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.

The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department:—

Agra	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Akyab	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Bankipore	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Behar Districts ...	J. Almeida, Esq.
Benares	H. T. Balfour, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Bangalore	N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bombay	Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore	W. Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Bank of Upper India.
Ditto	T. Lucas and Co.
Chittagong	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Chumparun	James Begg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts	E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Cochin	Pearce, Leslie and Co.
Coconada	Abell, Will & Co.
Dalhousie	Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi	Delhi and London Bank.
Ditto	H. B. Sterndale, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Dinapore	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca	N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Jhansie	Bazenjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Kurseong	C. Graham, Esq.
Lahore	Hector Gunn, Esq., Agra Bank.
Ditto	J. D. Watters, Esq., Bank of Bengal
Lucknow	W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Delhi and London Bank.
Madras	C. L. O'Brien, Esq., Secretary to Local Board.
Moulmein	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Mean Meer	W. Adlard, Esq.
Meerut	Greetham and White.
Mirzapore	T. Lucas and Co
Monghyr	Thomas & Co.
Mussoorie	Delhi and London Bank.
Nagpore	T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Patna	Messrs. Kelly & Co
Ditto	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Purneah	P. H. D. de Dombal, Esq.
Rangoon	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Rohilkund Districts	H. Costley, Esq
Sylhet	E. G. Foley, Esq.
Saugor	J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	United Bank of India.
Tirhoot	E. Dalgleish, Esq.
Umballa	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	United Bank of India.
Ditto	Greetham and White.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company, together with Forms of Proposal and all further information may be obtained on application to

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

March 1871.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1843.

The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

INSURANCES.

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866.
HEAD OFFICE—MEERUT.

"Lord Cairns decided against any Re-construction of the "Albert Life Assurance Company."

BRANCH OFFICE—BOMBAY.

DIRECTORS.
R. V. REID, Esq. (Messrs. FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.), Merchant.
H. MANISTY, Esq., Solicitor.
W. MAITLAND, Esq. (Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co.), Merchant.

MEDICAL ADVISER.
E. R. BUTLER, Esq., M.D., Surgeon, European General Hospital

POLICY-HOLDERS' AUDITOR.
G. R. WILSON, Esq., Public Accountant

BANKERS.
THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS.
MESSRS. MANISTY AND FLETCHER.

SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA.
D. McL. SLATER, Esq., Associate of the Institute of Actuaries.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THIS COMPANY.

1.—Economical Management.
2.—Assurances at the lowest safe rates.
3.—Investment of all Funds in Government Securities.
4.—A return of 10 per cent. of the Premium is GUARANTEED to Insurers on the With Profit Scale after the Third year, with prospect of further participation quinquennially.
5.—Entire Direction in India.
6.—Recovery by this Company, for all Albert Policyholders who may assure in it, of claims due by the "Albert" Estate.
7.—Cash Account and Balance Sheet of the Company's Assets and Liabilities published annually.

Policy-holders on the Indian Register of the Albert Company, including those non-resident in India, will be enabled to assure in this Company on the following special terms:—

YEARLY PREMIUM TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000 FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.

Age.	Civil.	Military.	During Residence in Europe.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	£. s. d.
20	29 0 0	32 14 0	1 12 3
30	33 15 0	57 13 0	2 2 1
40	41 9 0	45 4 0	2 16 0
50	54 9 0	57 4 0	3 19 5

Forms of Proposal may be obtained, free of charge, on application to the Secretaries or Agents of the Company; and they will be glad to give any information that may be required.

By order,
D. McL. SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.

OFFICE, 4, Church Lane, Bombay.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1859 ....£228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 ....£485,180 5s. 8d.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life Premiums for 1859 ....£ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 ....£213,420 14s. 8d.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st June 1871.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.

CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security it is believed that the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

PHYSICIAN IN BOMBAY—J. MACKENZIE, F.R.C.S.

Careful selection of lives, and consequent large Bonuses, are secured, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium..............£ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466

Policies are issued under the LIFE BRANCH of this Company in Bombay on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ, with special advantages, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.

D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.

H. Prentis, Esq. | A. E. Ashley, Esq.
J. F. Moir, Esq. | C. E. Benn, Esq.

MEDICAL ADVISER.
Dr. John Mackenzie.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY.
The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited).

FOR SALE.

ON COMMISSION SALE.—HORSES and CARRIAGES.—Terms per day: Charge, Horse Rs. 1. Commission charged on Carriages 5 per cent. No rent charged for standing. Job Horses and Carriages TO LET for any period

BIERS & Co., Girgaum.

FOR SALE, one portable STEAM ENGINE, 12-Horse Power, with two Cylinders, 8½ inch diameter, and enlarged Fire-box, complete, by Messrs. Ruston, Proctor and Co.

One do do 10-Horse power, &c.

One improved SAW BENCH for 36 inch Saw, complete.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a ROOMY BROUGHAM, nearly new, with a BAY ARAB HORSE, believed to be sound, with HARNESS complete. Can be seen at any time during office hours, by applying to

Apollo House. M. B. COHEN & Co.

ADDIS' PATENT TRAMWAY CARTS, complete, WATERING CARTS, WHEELS, RAILS, and MACHINERY of sorts.

LANCASTER'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON TRUSSES for Flat Roofs and Bridges. These Trusses are light, elegant, and very durable, and are getting much in demand, as being preferable to Iron Girders or Teak Beams. Tracing of the Truss and other particulars supplied on application to

M. B. COHEN & Co.,
Apollo House. Sole Agents in Western India.

COAL TAR SOAP.

WRIGHT'S SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.—Purifying, disinfecting, and antiseptic. It cleanses, purifies, and sweetens the skin, imparting to it rare brilliancy, fragrance, and smoothness. It destroys all itching and disagreeable odour from the person, and renders the whole body sweet and wholesome, Mothers should use it daily on their children. It is an elegant toilet Soap, a great preservative of health, and sweetly scented. Its use thoroughly purifies and disinfects the body after an attack of fever, scarlatina, small-pox, and other maladies.

"It is the only one antiseptic Soap with which we are acquainted."—The British Medical Journal.

"Anonymous Letters often reach us praying for a remedy for foul breath or perspiration. Here is one."—The Medical Times and Gazette.

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Grocers, in tablets, 6d. and 1s. each.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.,
Southwark, London.

Printed & Published for the Proprietor by JAMES FAICHNEY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS—LONDON, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill E. C., PARIS Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co. Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.